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THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

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Established 1883

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Mitchell Brothers Publishing Co.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATOR AND GRAIN INTERESTS.

One Dollar Per Annum
SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS

VOL. XLVII

431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., August 15, 1928

NO. 2

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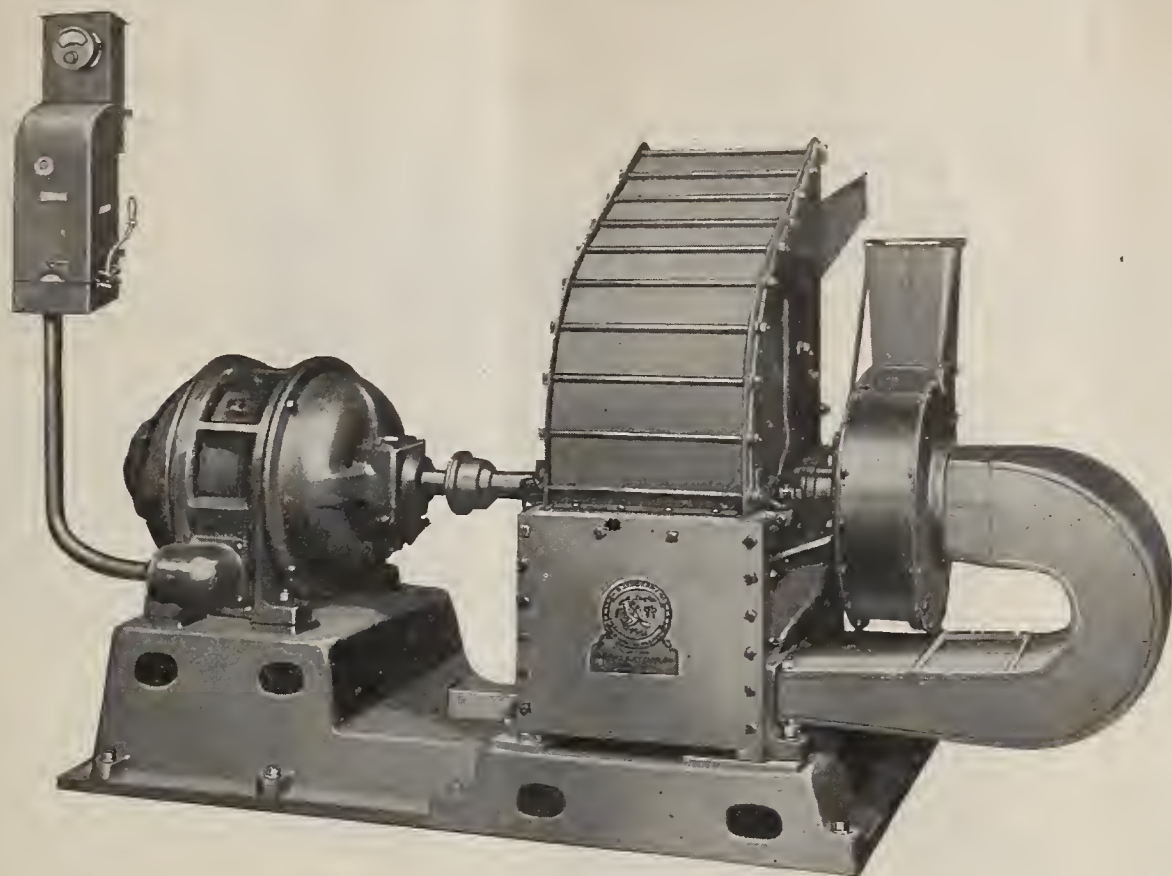
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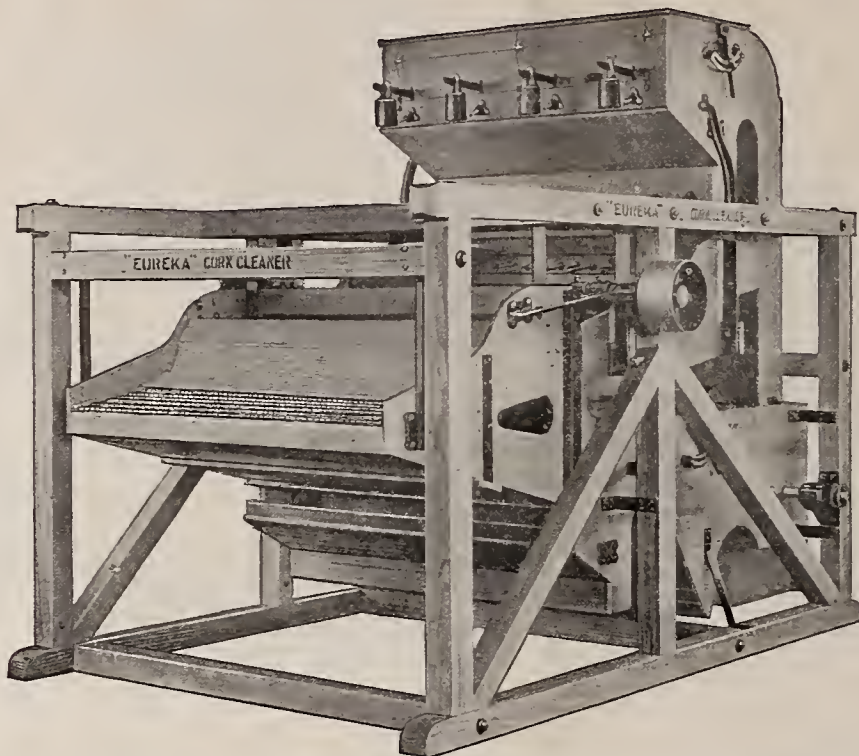
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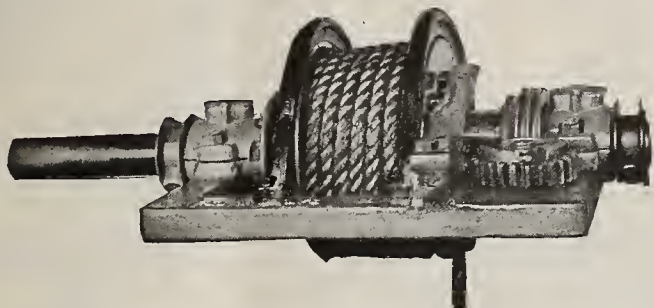
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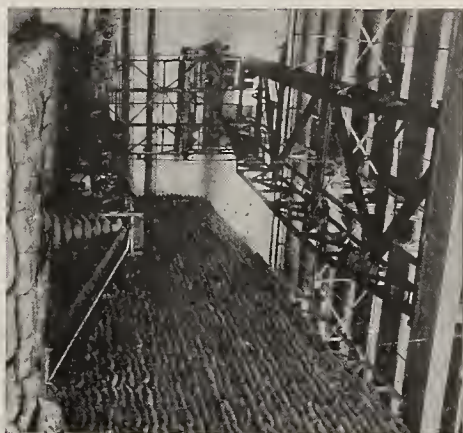
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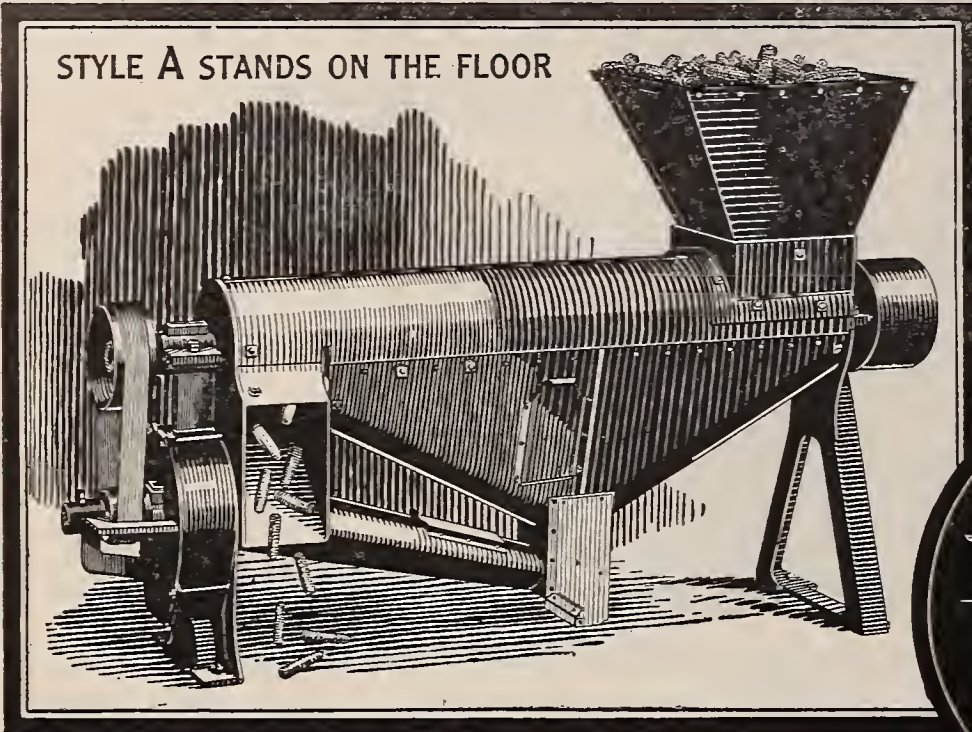
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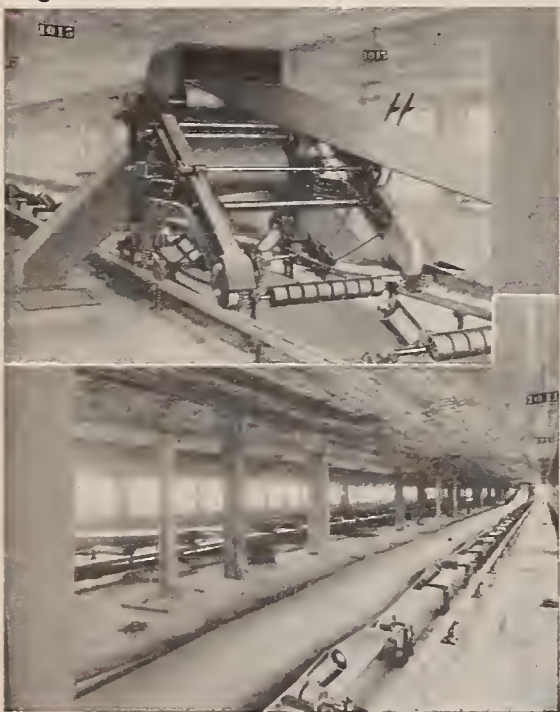
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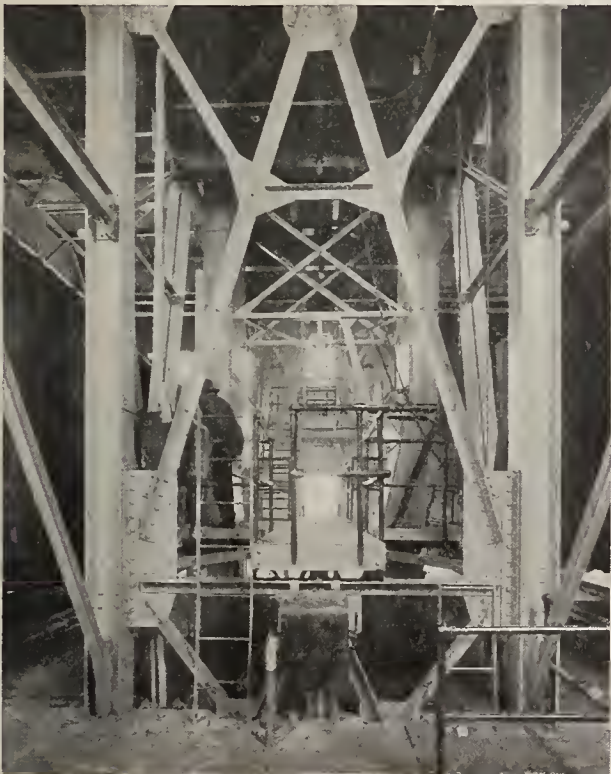
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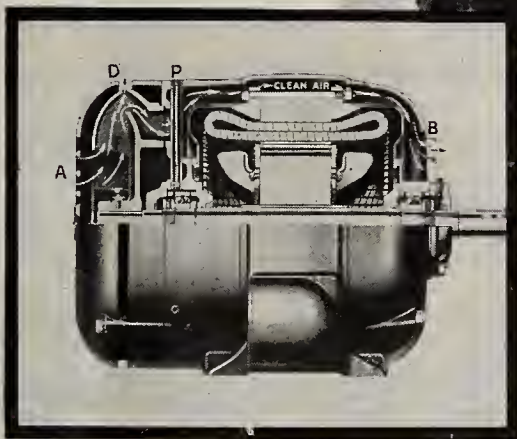
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self-ventilating ~ self-cleaning ~ no piping



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- A Air inlet at free end of motor
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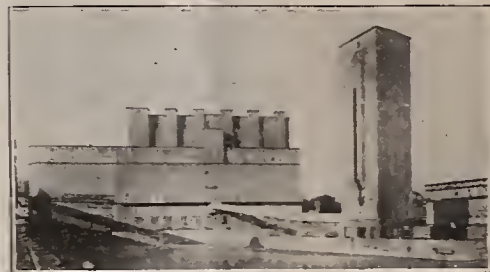
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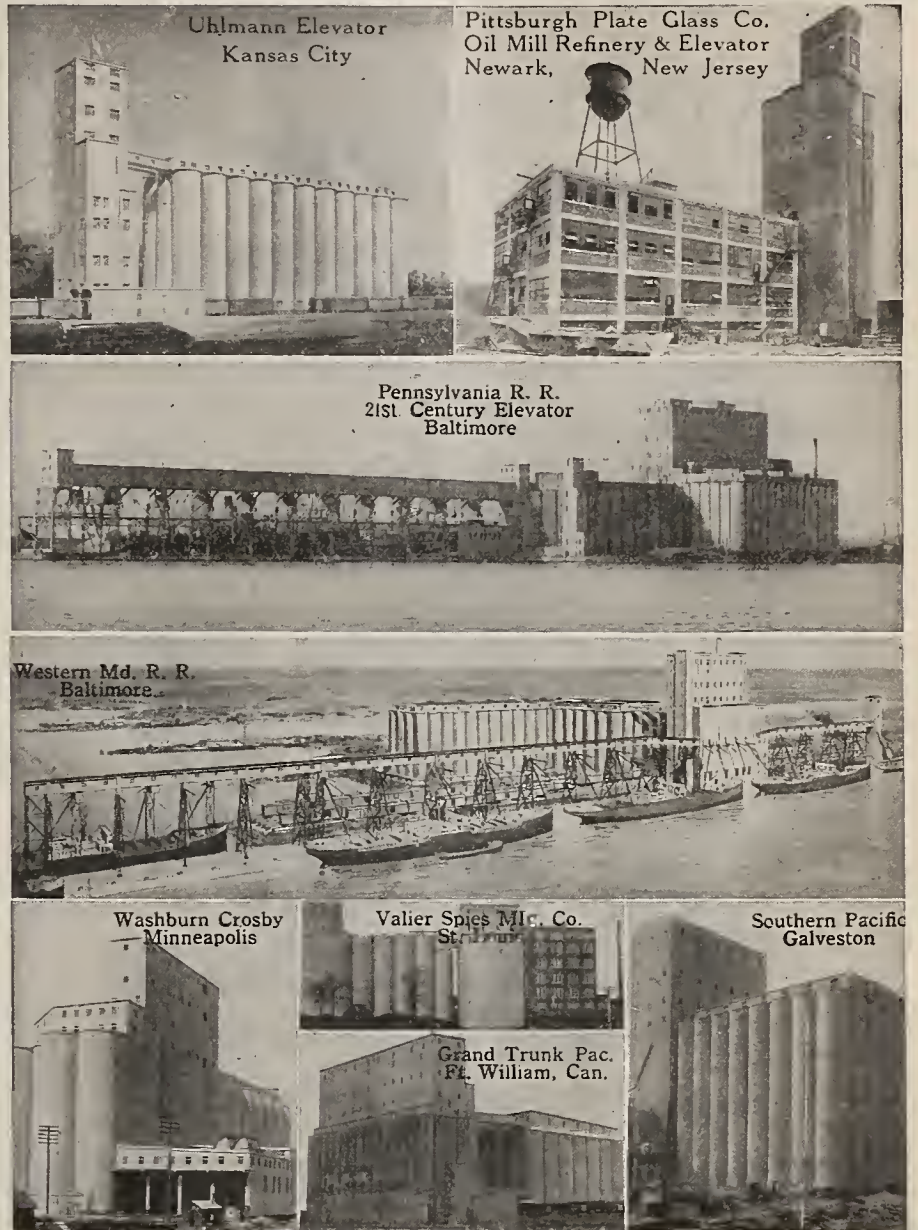
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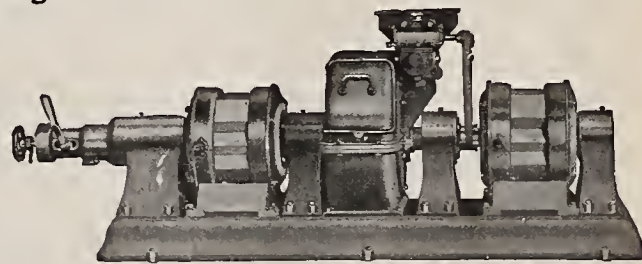
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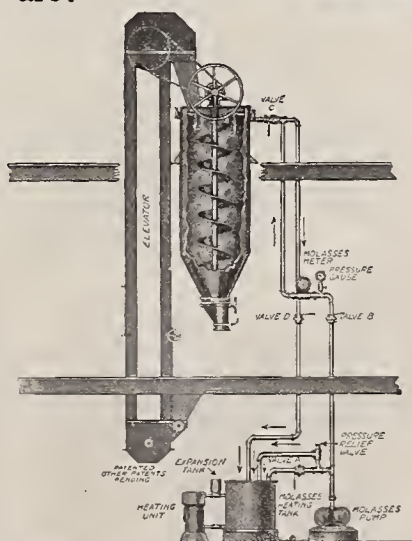
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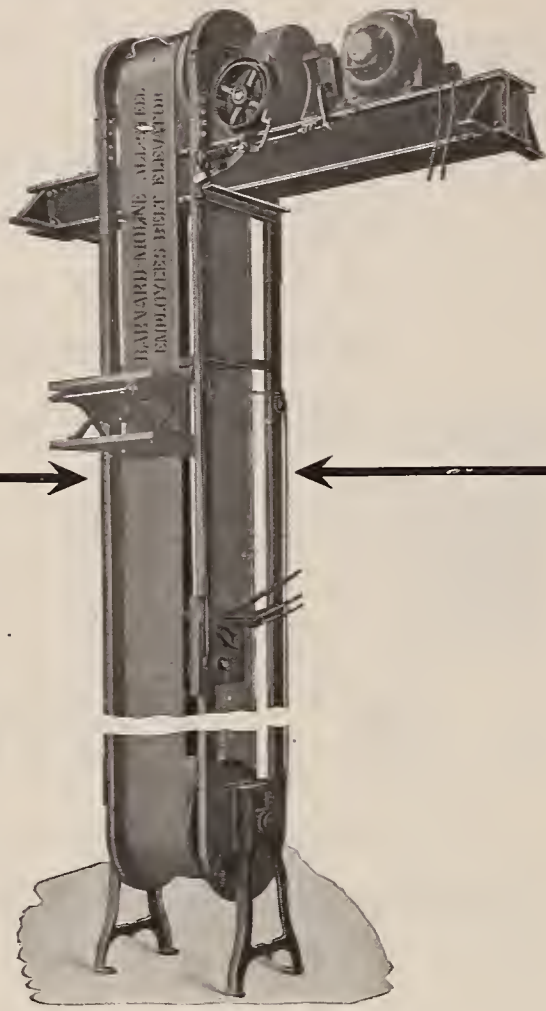
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Report on Grain Drying by the National Research Council of Canada

"(4) Batch drying, or drying where the Grain is not mixed by frequent movement, has been observed to cause marked local overheating of the grain, thus leading to proportionately greater injury.

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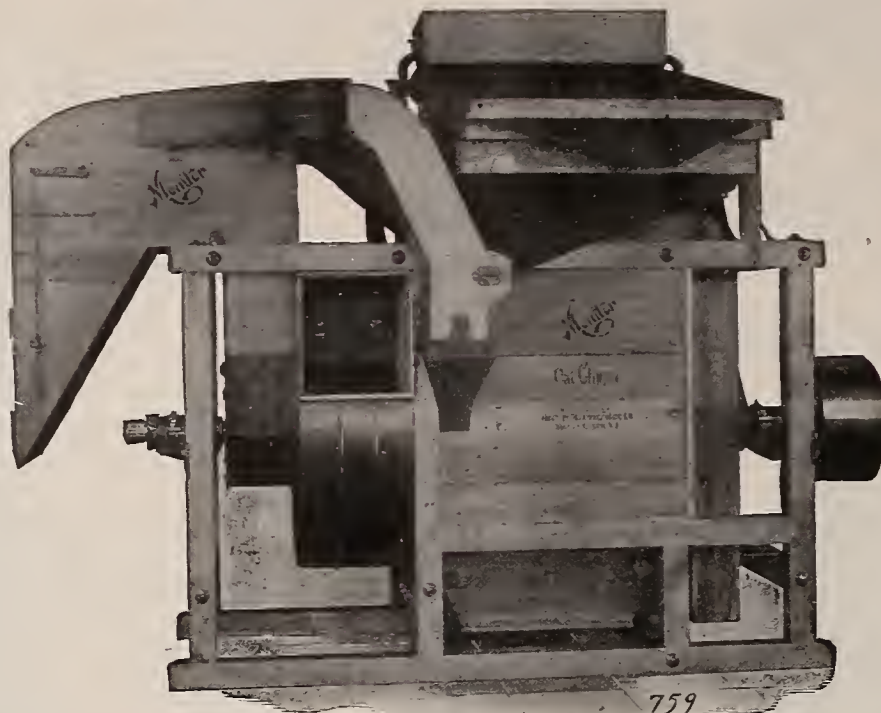
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NO. 2

Another Addition to K. C. Storage

Completion of New Unit in North Kansas City, Mo., Brings Capacity of Wabash Elevator to 2,100,000 Bushels

THE eyes of the nation at large have been fastened firmly on Kansas City during the past few months on account of the political convention held there for the purpose of nominating Mr. Hoover, and the eyes of the grain world have been trained consistently in that direction for a long while. The Southwest continues to exercise a strong influence and to gain in importance as a grain producing section.

Added interest there has been in the last month or two because records are being broken, and in these days of smashing world's records of one sort and another it is interesting to observe what is happening to the world's non-stop-wheat-receipts record. The largest month's receipts of wheat in the history of the Kansas City market was established in July and in the closing week of the month a new record for a single week's arrivals was scored. The month's arrivals of wheat were 24,868 cars, which compares with the previous record of 22,321 cars in July, 1926. The receipts in the week commencing July 23 and terminating July 28 totalled 8,167 cars, compared with the previous record of 6,549 cars in the preceding week. Prior to July, the heaviest arrivals of wheat at Kansas City for a single week were recorded the week of July 26 to 31, in 1926, in which time 6,344 cars were handled.

These unusual marketings in wheat are no doubt attributable in some degree to the influence of harvester-threshers on the flow of wheat into commercial channels. Almost general use of the combines brings about a condition which is unprecedented in the Southwest. At the time these records were established, Nebraska, Colorado, and much of the northern and northwestern sections of Kansas had not yet begun their heaviest wheat movement.

These figures are a clear indication that additional storage had to be acquired in the Kansas City area this year. The gradual growth of the market has always been met by adding elevator facilities and building additions to those already operating. Usually the necessity for additional space is anticipated and arrangements are made in time. One of the latest increases in storage space is due to the new unit erected lately by the Wabash Railway Company.

The illustration on this page shows both the

original unit and the new one. An examination of the interior of the plant reveals that up-to-date machinery of all sorts has been used and the structure is just as effective from an operative standpoint, with just as full efficiency, as any other modern house of like size and similar purpose. Special attention was given to guarding against the usual grain storage hazards, such as dust explosions and fires; and no possibility was overlooked in exercising engineering ingenuity toward bringing about a safe elevator. With the advent of the large quantities of grain which have been moving into the Kansas City terminal market, this house was ready to carry its share of the load and thus facilitate the railroad's handling of increased volume, at the same time becoming a

James Stewart Corporation, a Chicago concern.

The work house is equipped with a receiving leg for elevating the grain at the rate of 25,000 bushels per hour, and there is a shipping leg with an hourly capacity of 16,000 bushels. The 27 bins of the work house afford storage space for 77,280 bushels. With a 14.6 foot ceiling, there is ample room for incoming conveyors from the storage tanks and from the old work house to spout grain to either of the boots of the two legs now installed and to additional legs to be installed later.

A cleaner story has been provided by cutting in two, horizontally, 12 bins of the bin floor, making 12 small bins above the story and 12 below. In this location there have been installed a No. 15 Monitor Warehouse Separator, made by the Hunt-

let Manufacturing Company, Brocton, N. Y., and a No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, as well as a new model single cylinder wheat washer which has a capacity of 400 bushels per hour. A 30-inch conveyor carries grain from the cleaner story to the bin floor of the old work house.

The elevator is equipped with 8,000-bushel garners, 2,500-bushels scales, cleaning machinery, wheat washing equipment, Budd-Sinks Dust Prevention System, a drier of 1,000 bushels per hours capacity, and various other systems. The wheat washer is a Wolf-Dawson installation. Conditioning as well as storing grain is the object at this efficiently operated plant.

A manlift has been provided, and this along with the stairway is enclosed in a well shaft from the first floor to the head floor. This

precaution and other modern safeguards have been taken to reduce all the usual hazards of fire and explosion to an absolute minimum. Among the protective measures is the Zeleny System, which precludes having grain get overheated without the management knowing of the condition at once. In case the grain needs attention on account of heating, this fact is immediately registered by the automatic system and steps can be taken before any damage is done.

The bin floor has two 48-inch storage conveyors, each provided with a two-pulley tripper. There is also a steel conveyor bridge from the new work house to the old work house, and a new 30-inch conveyor has been installed on this bridge. All conveyors have silent chain drives. Every mod-



OLD AND NEW WABASH RAILROAD ELEVATORS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

decided asset to the market. By securing expert services in making the plans and constructing the house, the management was assured of rapid completion of the job, and by placing the house in the control of capable executives, the investment is being caused to pay an early return to the owners.

The Wabash Railway Company, having completed its big new addition to its grain elevator at North Kansas City, Mo., now has a storage capacity of 2,100,000 bushels at this point. The new unit consisted of 22 concrete storage bins, each 24 feet in diameter and 128 feet in height. The concrete work house which was erected at the same time, measures 47 feet by 47 feet and is 194 feet high. The general contractor was the

ern device known to elevator engineers has been incorporated into the system of this plant, and the machines are well placed so that there is no lost motion in using the conditioning apparatus.

A two-drum car puller has been provided on the shipping track, and a single-drum car puller on the receiving end. The car unloading equipment was furnished by the Link Belt company.

The motors used in the plant are of the double squirrel cage type, and were supplied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of Chicago. They vary in size from the smallest to as high as 150 horsepower. On the shipping legs there are two 125 horsepower motors, the transfer leg has a 100 horsepower unit, the 150 horsepower motor is for the receiving leg, a 75 horsepower motor operates the old clipper, a



BELT CONVEYORS IN THE GALLERY

20 horsepower motor is provided for the wheat washer and a 15 horsepower one for the cleaner. The shipping conveyors are provided with two 25 horsepower motors, storage conveyors with two 40 horsepower motors and the receiving conveyor with a 15 horsepower motor. A 5 horsepower motor takes care of the service elevator. The car pullers require two 40 horsepower motors, two 10 horsepower units care for the bridge conveyor and the tunnel conveyor respectively, a 100 horsepower motor pulls the fan, a 40 horsepower takes care of the dust collecting system fan, and there are five motors of $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower each used for miscellaneous functions.

Among those who furnished apparatus was the



BIN BOTTOM IN THE WABASH ELEVATOR

Webster Manufacturing Company, Chicago, which provided bolts, buckets and manhoists. The car unloader and chain drives were supplied by the Link Belt Company. Conveying machinery, buckets and other materials were furnished by J. B. Ehram & Sons Manufacturing Company, Enterprise, Kan.; the employees' belt elevator was made by Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company, Moline, Ill.; hopper scales were Fairbanks'; and leg casings, manhole frames and covers were supplied by the Weller Metal Products Company, Chicago. Weller Manufacturing Company, Chicago, provided operating mechanisms, conveyor rolls and trippers; and B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Chicago, supplied rubber belting. Spouts were supplied in large quantities.

The Wabash Elevator has been leased by the railroad to the Wyandotte Elevator Company, and had been operated by the Staley Milling Company under lease.

OLD WHEAT STOCKS DWINDLE

Stocks of 1927 wheat in interior elevators and mills of the United States on July 1, 1928, are reported by the United States Department of Agriculture at 18,856,000 bushels. This compares with stocks on July 1, 1927, of 21,776,000 bushels.

In the states east of the Mississippi, stocks this year were 4,565,000 bushels, as compared to 7,910,000 bushels a year ago. In the states lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, stocks this year were 10,466,000 bushels, as compared with 11,451,000 bushels a year ago. Stocks of old wheat west of the Rocky Mountains were 3,625,000 bushels, as compared with 2,415,000 bushels a year ago.

GRAIN USED AS STARTER CROP ON IRRIGATED LAND

In well established irrigated sections small grain is grown as a secondary crop in a rotation or to utilize land where the water supply is not sufficient to mature crops for which there is greater local demand, according to W. W. McLaughlin, Federal irrigation specialist, author of "Irrigation of Small Grain."

The common practice on new land is to grow one or two crops of small grain, during which time the farmer may determine where the surface needs further leveling.

NEW WHEAT FLOOD MAKES DENT IN FARM INDEX

The farm price of wheat continued the decline from the year's top quotations in May, during the period from June 15 to July 15. The farm price was about 11 per cent lower on July 15 than it was a month previous.

The farm price of corn failed to make the usual seasonal advance in the same period, the price between May 15 and July 15 remaining on the same level.

"No change" is reported by the Department of Agriculture in farm prices generally from June 15 to July 15. Hog, sheep and lamb, grain, and potato prices averaged 145 per cent of the pre-war level.

TWO BOOKS TITLED "GRAIN"

S. J. Duly, of London, and C. T. Peavey, of Chicago, have written one book each, entitled "Grain". Fanning himself with Mr. Peavey's book, the official reviewer last night read Mr. Duly's book. He took an aspirin, a walk around the block and two glasses of cold milk and then fanning himself with Mr. Duly's book (a thin one, too) he read Mr. Peavey's book. A conclusion drawn from this highly scientific experiment is that Mr. Peavey's book is by far the better fan.

Books being what they are—cut and dry at best, and this season being what it is—the dog-days, and the reviewer being what he is—hot and irritable, the blunt announcement is made here that the books under scrutiny are misnomers. Mr. Duly's book should be named "Wheat", and Mr. Peavey's book should be called "The Dirty Bums" or "Scandals I Have Known in the Chicago Pit."

Of primary importance to any Englishman is the world wheat supply, so it is not surprising to find that subject well treated in Chapter I of the volume written by the head of the commercial products department of the City of London College. Follow then 21 chapters of what every grain importer or exporter ought to know about grain in general and wheat in particular. Most books on cereals are concerned with agriculture, milling, or economics. This book exposes the problems faced by the seaboard gentry. Grain weight lost in storage, grain

varieties common in commerce, grain's reaction to moisture, and all that sort of thing is carefully covered. The book is illustrated. It is published by the Oxford University Press, American branch, New York, N. Y. The price is two cents per page, or \$3.

In reply (if any) to "Grain" by Mr. Peavey, the Chicago Board of Trade can say it has peeved better men than Mr. Peavey. Just what else it can say, this reviewer does not know and does not care. Everyone knows that in days gone by the Chicago pit did much good and also that certain of its members made a fine art of the raw deal. If Mr. Peavey can dig out of the pit a current scandal, it would be of interest, but his effort to make timely the piracies of 1890 is futile. "In lots of 10 or more, \$1 each" this book may be had from the author at Room 704, 309 South La Salle Street Chicago. Ten of these books mean two fans per person in the average home. When not used as fans, the books can be read.

A SHREWD FORGERY

By M. L. HAYWARD

If a grain merchant carries his account with a certain bank, some third party forges the merchant's name to a check, and the bank pays it, the bank must stand the loss, on the ground that a bank is conclusively presumed to know the signature of its own depositors, and pays a forged check at its peril.

Suppose, however, that the bank pays the check, then discovers the forgery, and calls the dealer in. "Is that your signature?" the cashier asks.

"It certainly is," the dealer agrees, "although I just don't recollect that check."

An hour later the dealer telephones. "I've been looking up dates, the day I was supposed to have given that check I was in the hospital and it must have been a forgery," the dealer explains.

Now, is the bank justified in charging the check to the dealer's account in a case like this, where the forgery is so skillful as to deceive the victim himself?

This point came before the Maryland courts in a case reported in 51 Maryland, 562, where the court ruled against the bank and in favor of the grain man.

"If the bank pays money on a forged check, no matter under what circumstances of caution, or however honest the belief in its genuineness, if the depositor himself be free of blame, and has done nothing to mislead the bank, all the loss must be borne by the bank, for it acts at its peril, and pays out its own funds and not those of the depositor. It is in view of this relation of the parties and of their rights and obligations, that the principle is usually maintained that banks and bankers are bound to know the signature of their depositors, and that they pay checks purporting to be drawn by them at their peril," was the reasoning of the court.

SENTRIES PACE OHIO ROADS IN BORER WAR

A patrol line around the quarantined area in Clark County, Ohio, is typical of the military rule to which the rebel corn borers are subjected by the lieutenants of Secretary Jardine. All roads leading out of five townships in that county are guarded by Federal men, on duty day and night, to prevent corn on the cob from leaving the district.

ASK CORN DUTY RAISE

The United States tariff commissioners started the month of August by granting audiences to Frank P. Manchester, secretary of the Omaha Grain Exchange, Senator Howell, of Nebraska, and others from the corn belt, who went to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of urging an increase of 50 per cent in the duty on corn. This protection, they insisted, is necessary in view of the mounting Argentine corn imports.

Reducing Stem Rust Losses

**Battle Waged in the Last 10 Years by the Government Has
Eradicated over 10,000,000 Barberry Bushes**

By JOHN L. RICHARDSON
United States Department of Agriculture

"I WANT to express my firm belief in barberry eradication as a means of controlling stem rust. For years I had a number of common barberry bushes on my farm in Minnehaha County. I was unable to raise wheat because it rusted so severely. During 1926 a squad of Federal barberry eradicators found and destroyed these bushes and a number of others on neighboring farms. The following year (1927) I decided to try and raise some wheat. I planted six acres of Marquis wheat as an experiment and, to my surprise, harvested 211 bushels. The wheat had very little rust on it."

This is the story that Otto P. Person of Crooks, S. D., told the barberry scouts when they visited his farm this spring to see if the barberry bushes had sprouted up again. It is characteristic of the testimony received from farmers who have been in touch with the barberry eradication campaign which the Federal Department of Agriculture is conducting as a means of reducing excessive losses from the devastating black stem rust which attacks wheat, oats, barley, rye and other grains.

For 10 years farmers, millers and business men, co-operating with the Federal Department of Agriculture, have been waging a systematic and extensive battle against common barberry. During this 10-year period more than 16,000,000 barberry bushes have been found and eradicated in the 13 principal grain growing states of our country.

A great deal has been said about this campaign, and there are not many people who do not realize that a barberry eradication project is in progress, but we find, however, that very few understand the seriousness of the problem and really appreciate the significance of this campaign as it affects the agriculture of this country.

Stem rust is the worst disease of the cereal crops, causing the loss of many million bushels of grain every year. It is a fungus disease which attacks the stems of growing grain, extracting plant food and causing a shriveling of the grain. This results in reduced yield and a poorer quality of grain. At a certain time in its development, stem rust must live on the common barberry bush. From the barberry it is spread by the wind to nearby grain fields in the spring, and by harvest time it may spread over extremely wide areas. By destroying



**BARBERRY BUSHES GROWING WILD IN OPEN
WOODLOT**

the barberry, the life cycle of the rust is broken and it cannot cause serious damage.

Many years ago, even before the scientific relationship between the barberry and stem rust was known, farmers in communities in New England noticed that rust was always worse on grain growing near common barberry bushes. As early as 1755, 20 years before the Revolutionary War, local laws were passed in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, requiring the destruction of barberry hedges. The first state law making barberry eradication compulsory was passed in North Dakota in 1917, at the request of farmers who were convinced that this shrub was responsible for starting the serious rust epidemics which caused excessive losses of grain in the Northwest. During the following year 12 neighboring states also passed sim-

ilar laws, and in the spring of 1918 the big battle against barberry was begun over a front extending from Ohio and Michigan on the east to Colorado, Wyoming and Montana on the west.

This campaign has been in progress for 10 years and some people think it is almost completed and that all the barberry bushes have been found and destroyed. This is not the case, however, for although thousands of bushes have been destroyed in each of the 13 states, within the eradication area, many are being discovered every day, and many years will be required before all the barberries can possibly be found and exterminated.

Previous to this year, more than 4,000,000 bushes had been destroyed in the state of Wisconsin, yet within 10 days after field agents of the Department of Agriculture started work this spring in Dane County, not far from Madison, they found 2,654 bar-



**ABOVE, PLUMP KERNELS FROM RUST-FREE WHEAT;
BELOW, SHRIVELED KERNELS FROM WHEAT WHICH
HAS BEEN ATTACKED BY STEM RUST**

berries. It required 9,500 pounds of crushed rock salt to kill these bushes.

Down in Wabash County, Indiana, the barberry scouts found more than 1,100 barberry bushes this spring. Three cases were found in this county where barberries were growing wild. Between three and four hundred had spread from the Ovid Hummer farm and 800 bushes had spread from planted bushes on the Sam Long farm, near Somerset. In Lake County, in the vicinity of Crown Point and Lowell, approximately 200 barberry bushes were destroyed recently.

Despite the fact that more than 385,000 barberry bushes and millions of seedlings have been found and destroyed in Illinois during the past 10 years, many more are being found this season. One of the outstanding finds in Illinois this season was noted in Songer Township in Clay County. After the field men had found two bushes on Charles Haug's farm near Xenia, he told them of an escaped bush nearby. When they inspected the property near this bush they found seven more large bushes

and 40 sprouting bushes. The sprouts were growing from a barberry hedge which had been planted more than 50 years ago.

Thousands of bushes are being found in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota at the present time. Practically all of these bushes had been heavily infected with the devastating stem rust early in the spring.

Practically every county located within the 13 states of the barberry eradication area has been surveyed for bushes at least one time, but it is necessary for the field men to return from time to time and conduct follow-up surveys. Very often one is asked why the barberry field men are returning to a county that has been surveyed in the past.

The first survey was conducted very rapidly in



COMMON BARBERRY BUSH GROWING IN A CEMETERY

order to find most of the bushes in a very short period of time. Many were missed and many others have grown up since the first surveys were conducted. When the campaign was first started it was thought that barberry bushes would not be found growing wild; consequently, inspections were made only around homesteads, parks and cemeteries. Within recent years, however, it has been discovered that barberry bushes may be found growing wild along fence rows, along banks of streams, in woodlands and, in fact, wherever bushes grow. This is one reason why it is necessary to re-survey counties that were covered several years ago. It is an extremely difficult task to find all of the barberry bushes growing in out-of-the-way places.

Another reason for conducting second surveys is the fact that sprouting bushes have sprung up from old plantings and thousands of seedling bushes are shooting up from seeds scattered from the original bushes before they were destroyed. Birds, animals and other agencies have scattered barberry seeds far and wide. These seeds may lie dormant in the ground for as much as eight years, then germinate and give rise to new bushes. It will require many years to find and destroy all of these seedling bushes.

Barberry eradication is progressing as rapidly as possible under existing conditions. It is a long and difficult task, but those who are in closest contact with the work are confident that it is possible to entirely eliminate destructive barberries from the 13 great grain growing states of the United States.

CHANGED OBJECTIVES OF WHEAT BREEDING*

The objectives of wheat breeding have changed notably in the past century. According to the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California, it was not until the advent and growth of world trade in wheat in the last century, and the introduction of the roller milling process in the 1870's, that protein content of wheat received attention from the wheat breeder. Previously the objective had been high yield per acre. Today the objectives of the breeder are complex and his problem difficult. High yield per acre and high

*The publication herein referred to is "Changed Objectives of Wheat Breeding", published as No. 7, Volume IV, of "Wheat Studies" of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California.

protein content are characteristics not easy to combine. Moreover, wheat must be adapted to the locality in which it is grown. Hence the breeder must consider in breeding wheat for each region such problems as the development of resistance to fungus and insect pests, to drought, to cold, to hot winds, to a short growing period, and the like. Changes in agricultural technique such as the successive invention of the scythe, the cradle, the reaper, and the "combine" have called for the development of wheat that would not lodge and would not shatter its seed if allowed to stand in the field after maturity.

Wheat breeding did not become truly scientific until after 1900, when the laws under which the characters of the parents are transmitted to the offspring were not generally known, though they had been discovered earlier. Nevertheless several excellent varieties were developed by more or less haphazard methods. With increasing application of the science of genetics to wheat breeding in the past 20 years, much progress has been made. The equipment of the wheat breeder to deal with changes in objectives as they arise has been greatly enlarged, and more progress may be expected in the years ahead.

Hints for the Elevator Millwright

"Big Bill" Davis Catches a Grain Elevator Fire-Bug and Discusses Electricity

By JAMES F. HOBART

A BADLY excited man leaped from an automobile almost before it had stopped at the curb, and asked William Davis, who was passing to go at once with him to his grain elevator 12 miles away, where, he said, some unknown incendiary had been making repeated attempts to burn the elevator and upon two occasions had nearly succeeded. After securing his grip, Big Bill Davis was driven to the elevator and on the way the man explained that several attempts had been made to set the elevator on fire during the noon hour, for fire broke out soon after starting up at 1 o'clock upon several occasions. The attempts were always made at the top of the elevator, close to a certain elevator leg, and even though a careful watch had been kept during the noon hour, the fire had on several occasions broken out again soon after starting the power after 1 o'clock. Even as he reached the top on the long climb, preceded some distance by the excited owner, Mr. Davis heard him exclaim, "He's been here again," and Big Bill reached the elevator head just in time to see some of the dust on the rim of a pulley, burst into a smoldering flame which fanned by the rapid movement of the pulley, a wooden one, soon burned out the small amount of dust and was extinguished.

"Big Bill" smiled as the owner made a frantic "jab" with a broom in an attempt to wipe the smoldering dust from the pulley. But the flame went out before the broom reached it. By a little questioning, Mr. Davis brought out the fact that the alleged incendiary attempts had always been made on bright, clear days, when things were pretty dry, and that the "fire-bug" never visited the elevator on hot, rainy, or "muggy" days. Then, Mr. Davis told the owner that all his trouble and scares had been caused by "static" electricity which was produced right there in the elevator, in considerable quantities when ever weather conditions were right. The owner appeared badly puzzled by Mr. Davis' statements, and said he didn't know that static ever set anything afire or bothered anything much, except radio reception.

Big Bill climbed up on a stepladder and presented the knuckles of one hand a half inch or so from the fast running belt. His hand felt as if it were a mess of spider webs, and then several lively sparks of electricity stung his knuckles sharply. Calling to the owner, Big Bill said, "Here is your fire-bug", and as the owner came close, on the floor beneath him, Mr. Davis presented the knuckles of his other hand, to the owner's ear, and that gentleman received a spark and a shock which made him stagger.

Mr. Davis slid down off the ladder and asked the owner to go down to the office where they could talk the matter over in comfort. Mr. Davis assured the owner that he might worry no more about incendiary attempts in his elevator, for they would put that "static fire-bug" where nothing but earthworms would ever be troubled by it again.

Mr. Davis told the owner that the dust had been ignited by frictional or static electricity which was piled up or made active by friction of the fast running belt in exactly the same manner that sparks are developed when a cat's fur is rubbed on a clear

cold, winter night. Big Bill also said that while there was only one kind of electricity in all the world, it manifested itself in many forms and it never passed from one point or place to another without developing more or less heat in whatever it passed through or over, hence the fire danger which always was present when electricity "run loose". Mr. Davis noticed that the owner was fidgeting around in his chair, and only half listening to what was being said.

Guessing the cause of the owner's restlessness, Big Bill said, "If you are afraid of another fire upstairs before I can tell you how to safeguard your elevator for all time, then just send a man upstairs with a sprinkler pot full of water and have him sprinkle the upper floor around that elevator leg, also, let him sprinkle the head itself and whatever other adjacent woodwork he can reach. Have that done and you will have no more static trouble until after every particle of that water has evaporated and the air up there has become perfectly dry again or at least, dry enough not to feel "damp"! The water was sent upstairs and the owner went along leaving Mr. Davis in the office. In a short time the owner returned looking relieved and stating that he could get no more sparks from that belt.

Just then, the elevator mechanic came into the office to ask Mr. Davis if it were not possible to hang up a chain in some manner, close to the elevator, to carry away any electricity which might be ground loose, as he expressed it. He said he noticed that oil and gasoline wagons in the streets had a chain dragging on the ground, which he understood was to carry away lightning, should the wagon chance to be struck during a storm. Mr. Davis replied that a chain, properly erected would prove a perfect remedy, but that he would show them how to safeguard the elevator at much less cost than for 100 feet or more of chain.

Mr. Davis told the owner and his mechanic that electricity existed everywhere; in fact, that it was life itself, and that we cannot even breathe, speak or move, without disturbing more or less the electric level of balance, and that when thus disturbed, electricity, like water, seeks to return to its level again, and sometimes tears things up, in trying to return, as is witnessed by thunder storms, and the fast-running belt which create such a disturbance that the high tension discharge set fire to whatever dust might be in its path as a return was made to the proper level. Or, Big Bill said, disturbed electricity sometimes takes other forms and dissolves or "eats up" water pipes, condenser-tubes and even dissolves steam boiler plate.

As an example of how slight a disturbance is necessary to cause electricity to manifest itself in its search for its proper level or tension, Mr. Davis stepped to the telephone, weighted the hook so it would stay down, and removed the receiver and its connecting wires. Asking the owner to hold the receiver to his ear, Mr. Davis brought together the ends of the connecting wires, asking if the owner heard anything in the receiver. The owner laughed and said, "Of course not". Big Bill then touched the wires together upon his tongue, in the saliva,

with like negative results in the 'phone. Then Big Bill placed a silver dime against one of the wire-ends, held them in close contact with thumb and finger of one hand, while with the other, the remaining connecting wire-end was brought in contact with the dime, in the saliva of the tongue, with the result that the owner heard a distinct "tap" in the receiver every time contact was made between the wire and the dime. The mechanic listened with like results and Big Bill explained that the galvanic action set up by the saliva between the dime and the dissimilar metal of the wire-end, created electrical disturbance enough to make its presence known in the phone coils, and that this current was due to the electrical disturbance seeking to equalize itself again as speedily as possible.

Mr. Davis then described a remedy for the "frictional electric fire-bug" in the elevator and said that instead of bothering with an expensive chain a wire should be connected to the head shaft of the elevator and then the wire be led down until its other end could be connected permanently and closely with water or steam pipes, or with a long metal rod driven deep into the earth. The wire could be connected to the head-shaft in any convenient manner, either by simply hanging the wire over the shaft, or by arranging a little spring "rush" to bear constantly but very lightly against the shaft at all times with no danger of the wire being knocked out of position accidentally.

Mr. Davis also stated that if the single wire did not carry away all the electrical tension as fast as it was stirred up by the elevator belt, to place a number of small wire-ends along close to the belt and connect all these points with the grounded wire. He said that a very easy way of locating a large number of very small wire points, was to cut strips of window screen wire, fasten these strips along near the belt, connect the strips to the ground wire, and every particle of static or frictional electricity would slip away.

BELTS AS FIRE HAZARDS

The elevator mechanic asked Mr. Davis why only one of the several belts in the elevator gave trouble by developing "static". Big Bill stated in reply that the development of static electricity by a belt depends upon a number of conditions, among which might be mentioned the insulation of the belt from its pulley-shaft, the dampness of the atmosphere and often, upon the nearness on large pieces of metal, such as shaft, steam or water pipes, etc., most of which will attract and carry away the electrical tension as fast as it is developed by the fast running belt. In this instance, Mr. Davis pointed out the fact that the belt which caused electrical trouble was running on wooden pulleys while other belts in the vicinity were on cast iron pulleys and located in more exposed positions, where dampness was far more in evidence than at the belt which developed "static".

"However," said Big Bill, "should static trouble you anywhere at any time, just snip up a lot of wire screening, fasten the strips where you want them, connect each strip to a grounded wire, and no static will bother you in that locality. Furthermore, sometimes static will charge oats and some of the lighter grains so badly that they will not flow freely, and many a 'grain choke' is doubtless due to static electricity holding the dust and lighter particles until they clog a spout and cause a choke. The remedy is the same. Put up the wire cloth, connect it to a good 'ground' and you will be rid of that trouble."

FIRST WHEAT CONTEST IN PERU

During the second half of November 1928, a National Agricultural and Livestock Conference will be held in Lima, according to a report from Commercial Attache C. C. Townsend. This is in line with the Government's plan to promote and improve domestic products. During this conference will be held the First National Wheat Contest with special prizes for the growers exhibiting products which have yielded the larger percentage of good wheat, both in quantity and quality. This contest will be held annually hereafter.

A Bird's Eye View of Europe

A Chicago Grain Man Gives His Impressions After Flying
Three Thousand Miles Over Europe

By GEORGE E. BOOTH

(Continued from July 15 Issue)

FLYING between Paris and London has become so casual as almost to lose interest. It is no doubt the most air traveled passenger route in the world; but the air conditions are very uncertain over this short course of little more than 200 miles, which is supposed to be covered in about two hours and a half.

I flew from Paris to London in the spring of 1924 in a four-passenger French biplane. It was a rough crossing with lots of bumping. Three other passengers and I were uncomfortable and almost air sick. There was no call to repeat the trip for flying experience, but when I decided to see London again I made a reservation on an afternoon plane and caught the two o'clock bus from the Grand Hotel, in Paris, to the Bourget flying field. It was a fine sunny day and I had no thought of anything but an easy air taxi ride to Croydon field, London, arriving early enough for dinner and the theatre.

There was some delay and I saw the large Handley Page English plane unload what appeared to be a full quota of 20 passengers. The ship was not as luxurious as I expected. Judging from thermos bottles and dishes in sight, tea had been served in transit as advertised.

There was considerable baggage on the edge of the cement starting space and I got acquainted with a fine large police dog who was going somewhere in a big crated box. A rather odd elderly Englishman and an American lady were my only fellow passengers in the two motored Caudron French plane. We were seated in the front part of the cabin, which might have accommodated eight people. Close behind us was piled baggage of all descriptions and I found the police dog was with us. I didn't like the arrangements but could hardly blame the dog.

The Salmson Motors roared. We glided off the starting platform down the field and were soon in the air sailing almost directly north. People in the fields waved as we went over, flying from 600 to 1,000 feet high. The long narrow strips were evidently well cultivated. Maps or route sheets were



TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON

not furnished by the company but I believe Amiens was sighted and that we past over Abbeville, reaching the sea north of that little city. There was some motion but it was more in the form of waves than bumps. The American lady was evidently in great distress and went so far as to try to find comfort by putting her head out the window. With the plane going about 90 miles an hour against a strong wind, it was a severe experience.

The wind appeared to slow us up as we reached the coast and proceeded along the beach northward. Finally, we headed out to sea. There were snow clouds ahead and the air became rougher. The engines sounded as though they were throttled down and after getting well on our way over the sea we sank down nearer the water. It seemed to me that things were not going well and it was a relief to see us approaching some boats. I found directions on the roof of the cabin indicating where to rip it open to make an emergency exit. There

was probably no danger but the plane slowed down to a point where it seemed as though we might easily fail to hold ourselves in the air. There would be spurts, then a relapse; and it was comforting finally to see the English coast.

We had veered to the left or southward and now worked our way northward and came down at Folkstone, needing gas after the battle with the winds over the channel. The police dog had whined but did not bite the hand I put back into his crate. The American woman insisted now upon leaving the plane and motoring to London but was prevailed upon to stay with the ship. I believe I assured her the rest of the trip would be easy, but it was even rougher than the channel.



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, LONDON

For a short time after leaving Folkstone it was light enough to see the interesting green English country with the irregularly shaped farms fenced but without much broken or cultivated land. As we got away from the coast there were fair sized hills. The wind blew a gale and the ship swayed, side slipped, at times zoomed up, then seemed to be gliding down. There were signal lights flashing on some of the hills and finally a column of red light was seen in the distance with white lights around what proved to Croydon Field, our destination. It was a relief to get out of the plane about eight o'clock, cold and hungry. To complete the American lady's discomfort, one of her suitcases was missing and had probably not been put on the plane at Bourget. Croydon is a fine field and the buildings and equipment are the best I have seen. A good motor bus waited to take us into London and our Paris to London flight was ended. I am convinced there is always a possibility for rough flying between Paris and London.

ROSEN RYE AND MANITOU

Probably no other locality is so well adapted to the propagation of pure breeds of grain as is an isolated island. Recently the press has again been calling attention to Manitou Island, in the northern part of Lake Michigan, where dwells George Hutzler, along with his son Louis, the king and crown prince of the rye producers. Six times they have won the rye championship at the International Grain and Hay Show. Situated 12 miles from the mainland, Manitou has no problem of interpollination and all of the farmers have agreed to plant but one kind of seed.

Twenty years ago J. A. Rosen, a young Russian, was a student at Michigan State College. He obtained from near his native Riga a small quantity of rye. It was planted by the late F. A. Spragg, plant breeder at the school, and a long series of selections, replantings and watching began. When Dr. Spragg decided he had a high yielding grain, he sent it out to the best farmers of Michigan to be tried. The seed immediately responded to Michigan conditions and during the war 1,000,000 acres

were planted to Rosen rye. Ten years ago Professor J. F. Cox of the Michigan Agricultural College visited the island, seeking a place where Rosen rye might be grown as an unadulterated grain. Farmers accepted his proposal to plant the new variety and no other kind and the beneficent results are now apparent.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO EXCHANGE CROP DATA

A division of agricultural co-operation for the purpose of exchanging information among the Pan American republics has been established at the Pan American Union, according to an announcement by that organization on May 16. The statement follows in full:

With a view to carrying out the terms of the several resolutions on agriculture adopted at the sixth international conference of American states, a division of agricultural co-operation has been established at the Pan American Union. The division will be under the technical direction of Dr. W. A. Orton, of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation, who has devoted much time to the study of soil and crop conditions in the republics of Latin America.

For some years the Pan American Union has been publishing a special series of monthly reports on agriculture, intended primarily for distribution in Latin America. These have been widely circulated in the countries members of the Union. The organization of the new division represents a further step in placing the facilities of the Pan American Union at the disposal of the governments and peoples of the American republics.

TEST MEMPHIS ELEVATOR BONDS IN COURT

A friendly suit, seeking to test the legality of the \$1,600,000 bond issue which Memphis, Tenn., proposes to issue for a grain elevator and riverside improvements, has been filed in chancery court there by J. O. Dwyer. Mr. Dwyer, with tongue in cheek, declares the city has no right to issue bonds without providing a sinking fund by which to retire them.

There has been some doubt as to the legality of such an issue, under the peculiar features of the Tennessee city's ordinances. In order to get the matter settled, the friendly suit is instituted.

CANADIAN PRIZES TEMPTING

The prizes to be awarded at the World's Grain Exposition at Regina, Sask., in 1932 are tempting, totalling more than \$202,500 exclusive of special prizes which may be later instituted. There will be six classes of wheat with \$100,000 in prizes; two classes of oats with \$30,000 in prizes; five classes of barley with \$15,000 in prizes; three classes of field peas with \$3,000; two classes of soya beans with \$1,000; one class of rye, \$5,000; one class of wheat \$3,000; one class of rice, \$2,000; two classes of millet, \$2,000; one class of Red Clover, \$1,000; one class of Alsike, \$1,000; one class each in Sweet Clover, Timothy, brome grass, mangels and turnips, \$500 each.

WICHITA EYES CORN CROP

The Kansas wheat crop by now is a substantial known quantity, and the forecasters are giving attention to corn. For the first time in a quarter century, the part of Kansas around the great grain center of Wichita seems to have a chance to go on record as having good crops for two consecutive years.

R. D. Jarboe, Federal grain supervisor in Wichita, and L. H. Powell, president of the Wichita Terminal Elevator Company, are two of those who believe southern Kansas will produce about as heavy a corn crop as in 1927, a record year. Mr. Jarboe reports corn there as a little late and weedy, but in excellent growing condition.

A MODERN HOOSIER ELEVATOR

By C. HYDE

The Lima Elevator, situated at Howe, Ind., has had a long and varied history. It first made its debut in the business world about 60 years ago, and was an adjunct to the G. R. & I. Railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania Lines. The first owner was Robert Thompson, and the next was a partnership ownership by Sam and Jack Yeagla. After that, William Walbee operated the elevator for a while. Smoth & Sweitzer came next among the proprietors, and later the firm of Sweitzer & Wolfe. This concern ran the business at the original plant until June, 1916, when the building burned down.

Undaunted, they remodeled a freight warehouse about 12 rods south of the site of the former structure, and established the present elevator with modern machinery and up-to-date equipment generally. Then, in 1918, the present stock company, composed mostly of farmers in the vicinity, was organized, having a membership of 185, with H. J. Curtis as president and W. G. Sweitzer as manager.

They capitalized at \$25,000, although that includes a certain surplus. The value of the average yearly business, however, is from \$125,000 to \$180,000. The members receive 7 per cent of their hold-

ings annually in addition to a rebate based on the amount of business transacted.

There are stockyards connected with the business, but they are operated under different officers.



THE LIMA ELEVATOR, HOWE, IND.

There is also a pickle factory connected with the enterprise, but this is leased to the Widlar Company of Fort Wayne, Ind.

The elevator is of frame construction and the

dimensions are 60 by 75 by 110 feet. The storage capacity is 18,000 bushels, and this is divided into 16 bins. The receiving capacity of the plant is 200 bushels per hour and the shipping capacity is 1,000 bushels per hour. There are three grain cleaners available, as well as a corn sheller that has a capacity of 100 bushels per hour. The latter named device was furnished by the Union Iron Works, of Decatur, Ill.

Rope and chain drives are used, with triple transmission. Gasoline power does the trick, and for lighting there is electricity furnished by central station service. For fire protection, the house has been amply provided with water barrels as well as chemical devices used by the town and established by the citizens. The plant has three Fairbanks Scales. The largest one is a 30,000-bushel scale, though it has never been required to function at full capacity.

The principal grains handled by the Lima Elevator include wheat, rye, corn and oats. Other materials merchandised by the company are feed, flour, seeds and coal. About 75,000 bushels of grain are handled annually under normal conditions. Four kinds of flour are handled, including "Polar Bear," "The Nappanee," "New Venno" (from Fort Wayne), and "Bremen" which comes to Howe from Bremen, Ind.

New Wealth in the Widening Wheat Belt

How Garnet Wheat Has Pushed the Northern Boundary of
Agriculture Back from 100 to 150 Miles

By E. L. CHICANOT

THE SEARCH for new agricultural lands is taking men still farther north while the progress of science continues to widen the wheat belt for them. Garnet wheat, which made its appearance on the open market in 1926, has fully justified all that was claimed for it, ripening 10 days and more earlier than Marquis and yielding in Alberta 31 bushels to the acre, in Saskatchewan 27.8 bushels, and in Manitoba 28.8 bushels. According to authorities, Garnet has pushed the northern boundary of agriculture back from 100 to 150 miles, bringing a great strip of territory within the dominion of the plough. Now Herman Trelle, the last wheat champion at Chicago, has produced a wheat which is claimed to ripen 18 days before existing varieties, after being sown later. It would be extremely rash to venture to put limits to the wheat belt today.

In 1926 both the championship wheat and oats exhibited at the Chicago International Hay and Grain Show were grown at Wembley, in the Peace River country, and then it was recollected that in 1893 the prize-winning wheat at the Chicago World's Fair came from the Shaftesbury Settlement, 15 miles from Peace River Crossing, and that as far back as 1876 wheat grown at a mission at Fort Chippewa, to all intents and purposes within the Arctic Circle, secured the first prize at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Interest in the wheat growing possibilities of this broad territory of the north were suddenly revived and settlement in the area considerably stimulated. The remarkable crops produced all over Alberta this year, expected to constitute fresh records for total yield and

average per acre, has forced yet more general attention to the Peace River country.

Since the end of the war the great Peace River country has been regarded as a sort of reserve, the sole remaining large block of Government land

aged new settlers from locating on raw lands at a distance from railroad facilities, and concentrated their efforts on achieving the more intensive colonization of settled communities by directing newcomers to available privately owned lands in them.

Immediately after the war, however, many Canadian ex-soldiers took their grants there and there have been at all times since a certain number imbued with the pioneer instinct who eschewed more comfortable conditions and trekked north. Since this country attained such prominence at the Chicago International there has been a much heavier



HARVESTING IN THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY, CANADA

available for homesteads, which might meet the demands of a new invading army of land-seekers after free grants. Really brisk settlement has never taken place there because the Government and railways in the period, adopting a new policy, discour-

flow, particularly of farmers from the United States, and it became clear that the era of this great territory, long held back, was nearing. During 1926, 1,509 homesteads and 102 soldier grants were filed upon in the Edmonton district, nearly all in this country, covering 257,760 acres of potential cultivation, and filing was about 25 per cent heavier last year. It is estimated that there are now 20,000 persons in the Peace River District and that this summer the district has enjoyed the greatest increase in land settlement it has ever known.

Now the one disability which has held back the progress of this great country is about to be removed. The territory has definitely been promised more adequate transportation facilities. In fact Government engineers are in the region at the present time ascertaining the best route for an outlet at the Pacific Coast, and the Alberta provincial government has instituted a soil survey preparatory to more active colonization efforts. From now on the Peace River country can be expected to come



A NEW HOMESTEAD, PEACE RIVER VALLEY, CANADA

into increasing prominence as a new and tremendous wheat territory develops.

Successful wheat production on a commercial scale will not be new in the territory which has for some years been sending out crops by way of Edmonton in steadily increasing quantities. In 1921 crops raised in the territory were estimated to run between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 bushels. In 1925 60,552 tons of wheat alone passed down the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway to Edmonton, and in 1926 the volume was nearer 100,000 tons. Last fall a settlement of farmers about Fort St. John, 200 miles from Peace River town, applied to the Alberta wheat pool to assist them in transporting 40,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat to market. This wheat was grown practically within the Arctic Circle and drew yet further attention to the wheat growing possibilities of this territory and the fact that only adequate railway transportation was required to transform it into a voluminous producer.

What is known as the Peace River country, the area of the Peace River drainage basin, is over 115,000 square miles in extent. Of this total, approximately 66,395 square miles or 42,492,800 acres is in Alberta and 49,367 square miles, or 31,594,880 acres in British Columbia. The greater extent of this is good agricultural land, suitable for wheat growing, mixed farming or ranching, and in recent years the names of Grande Prairie, Pouce Coupe, Spirit River, Fort Vermillion, and Lake Saskatoon, points formerly considered desolate spots within the Arctic Circle, have become familiar for the variety of their agricultural products. Many elaborate cattle and sheep ranches have come to establish there while mixed farming is general.

With a climate which surpasses that of the country to the south of it, possessing a milder winter and a longer growing season, the wheat production possibilities of the area are enormous. Considering what the province of Alberta has achieved with little more than six and one-quarter million acres devoted to wheat it is quite within likelihood that this northern belt will completely outstrip the plains and parklands to the south and threaten the supremacy of Saskatchewan. With economic transportation and convenient access to the Pacific Coast, it should become a great factor in furnishing the requirements of the great Oriental market of the

thickly wooded and covered with valuable timber. There are large supplies of fir, spruce, pine, tamarac, birch, poplar and willow, while the territory possesses a great reserve of pulpwood awaiting the time when the demand for the raw material of newsprint shall reach there. In all of the settled districts sawmills have been established and have long been in operation.

While knowledge of the mineral resources of the region is most meagre it is known that the country will never lack coal, that there is gold in the rivers, and that oil, natural gas and gypsum have been discovered in the area.

The greatest industry of the territory apart from agriculture is fishing, in which there is almost limitless room for expansion. In the lakes with which this territory abounds white fish, pike and other varieties of fresh water fish exist of a quality which has made them in so great a demand as to render it possible to overcome the difficulties of transportation in these remote places and through the cooperation of the railways get them to market profitably in distant cities in all parts of the United States.

It would seem perfectly clear that the awaited era of the Peace River country is soon about to open, for with any great invasion of land-hungry and adventurers the extent of privately held land will scarcely prove sufficient and they will flock into the last great block of free agricultural land on the continent. The Government is apparently anticipating such a time and the early history of the southern plains will with modifications be repeated. A great new wheat growing and mixed farming country will come into being to repeat the history of the prairies.

POOL PAYS SECOND INSTALLMENT ON 1927 WHEAT

By RALPH HEYWOOD

What the Canadian wheat pool terms "by far the largest interim payment ever made" was mailed out July 28. It amounted to an average payment per bushel on various grades of the 1927-28 crop, of 18.4 cents. The first payment was a flat 15 cents per bushel on all grades. With the new crop directly in the offing, then Canadian farmers bound to the pool, find that both interim payments so far

forgive and forget, holders of No. 1 Durum slips might say unkind things because they got only 18 cents, Mr. Ramsay deftly heaves the responsibility onto the broad shoulders of Mother Nature in this wise: "The 1926-27 crop was admittedly hard to handle owing to heavy rains during the threshing season, but the 1927-28 crop, which was large in volume but had suffered from frost, rust, as well as excessive moisture, was even more of a problem."

Without apparent fear of contradiction, and with no little modesty, Manager Ramsay then concludes: "There seems to be general satisfaction among our members as to the manner in which these selling problems have been handled and the average price secured for their grain."

HELPS MARKET THE MONTANA CROP

In June a meeting was held of the farmer grain dealers of Montana, and it was found that in a year's time, without any special membership campaign being organized or any serious effort at extension being exploited, the association had grown from 10 members to 29. Discussions of per-



FARMERS PRODUCE COMPANY ELEVATOR, NASHUA, MONT.

continent topics were held and the governor of the state attended the session. Apparently the association is making progress. This may also be said of some of the leading firms engaged in the grain business in Montana, among them the Farmers Produce Company, which operates an elevator at Nashua, Mont., a photograph of which has been reproduced on this page.

This house is 34 by 37 feet, with a height of 60 feet at the eaves, with six feet additional measuring at the center of the crib. It is situated on the right of way of the Great Northern line and has storage capacity for 53,000 bushels. This is divided among 18 bins. Twin City Grain Cleaners are used, and the power is provided by a gasoline engine. Electricity supplies light. Two Fairbanks Scales have been installed.

The large bulk of the grain business is in wheat, and both flour and feed are handled as sidelines.

FIRE HARVESTS MORE GRAIN

Fire persisted for 12 hours over the Eureka Flat wheat fields, 30 miles northwest of Walla Walla, Wash., on July 27. The blaze which started along Northern Pacific Railroad tracks from a cause not hard to imagine, destroyed over 50,000 sacks of grain. Railroad tank cars, pressed into service, brought water from Pasco, and in a day the flames were under control. A similar fire swept California barley fields this summer.



PEACE RIVER SETTLERS KNOW THE VALUE OF MIXED FARMING

future as well as in shipping to Europe by way of the Panama Canal.

Such settlement as has taken place in the area away from the railways has, considering the handicap of the lack of transportation facilities, been completely successful, and other resources of the territory are adequate for the maintenance of a large and thriving population. While exploration and survey in the region have been of the most elementary nature, sufficient is known to promise for the territory other thriving industries to progress with wheat growing and general agriculture.

The timber resources, for instance, are very extensive. While the greater area is prairie and lightly wooded parkland, the finest of farming country, the mountain slopes and deep valleys are

received for their wheat amount to only about 34 cents per bushel.

Pool officials, however, play up the fact that the total of checks mailed out last month was \$34,000,000. They would.

E. B. Ramsay, manager of the Central Selling Agency, in announcing this stupendous interim payoff, states that inasmuch as all spreads now are adjusted in this payment and all deductions made for elevator reserve and carrying charges, the final payment which will be made at the end of the crop year, will be "a flat payment on all grades". Wheat growers are hoping it will not be too flat.

Reflecting, perhaps, that while holders of No. 1 Northern certificates who received 25 cents per bushel as a second payment might be willing to



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We solicit correspondence upon all topics of interest connected with the handling of grain or cognate subjects.

Official Paper of the Grain Dealers National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 15, 1928

SELLING THE SURPLUS

CAUSE for the decline in the total value of United States grain and grain products exports for the past fiscal year is not to be found in volume figures, but in lower price levels. For instance, wheat shipments fell off 10,000,000 bushels in volume, but the decline in value was \$23,000,000.

Exports of grain and grain products from the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, amounted to \$401,047,000, according to the current report of the Food-stuffs Division, Department of Commerce. This does not quite reach the record of the preceding year, but is well above the average for the past five years and shows that the general trend is constantly upward.

The figures for the past five years are as follows: 1923-24, \$245,682,000; 1924-25, \$534,792,000; 1925-26, \$262,896,000; 1926-27, \$404,103,000; 1927-28, \$401,047,000; five-year average, \$369,704,000.

The value of the shipments of grain products represented more than 50 per cent of all food products, and about 9.5 per cent of our total exports. Exports of wheat and wheat flour amounted to \$288,152,000. Each of these items show slight decreases both in quantity and value as compared with the preceding year but still make up about 71.1 per cent of our total export trade in grain and grain products.

The largest percentage increase in any single item is in barley which increased nearly 115 per cent over the preceding year.

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

Forty-Seventh Year

Rice, which showed a phenomenal increase last year, not only held its own but shows a slight increase this year.

Shipments of rice to our noncontiguous territories are not considered exports and therefore are not shown in the table of exports which amounted to 255,098,000 pounds for the year just ended as compared with 242,864,000 pounds for the previous year.

CHICAGO'S RETAIL AND WHOLESALE GRAIN TRADE

EVEN in this motor age, there is a retail grain, hay, and feed store for every 34,246 people in Chicago, Federal and city census experts tell us. And sales of grain, hay and feed at retail amount to \$1.94 each year for each person in Chicago.

The retail end of the Chicago grain trade of course, is far outshadowed by the wholesale trade, annual volume of which is about \$175,000,000, compared to over \$6,000,000 in retail sales. It appears that there are 69 concerns in Chicago wholesaling grain, hay, and feed, 65 of these making these products their chief business. There are 137 concerns in Chicago selling this line at retail, 89 of these making grain, hay, and feed their principal business.

The payrolls of the wholesale and retail houses combined, exceed \$3,500,000 annually, this amount being paid to 1,331 employes. There are also 140 firm members or proprietors listed.

We now may look upon the go-getting grain, feed, and hay salesmen with new respect, for the distribution census reveals that the average wholesaler in this line each year disposes of products worth \$986,127. The retail salesman sells goods valued at \$62,541. The average salary is \$2,900 for the wholesaler, and \$1,900 for the retail seller.

We think they earn their money for the wholesale group is credited with turning its \$4,000,000-plus inventory, 40 times a year. Even the retail group has a turnover of 23.8.

REGULARS VS. POOLERS

CO-OPERATIVE marketing fans call the selling of southwestern wheat "dumping" rather than selling. Were the farmers properly organized, is their song, the price would be upheld even at harvest time, because the canny pool managers would sell a little, make a little interim payment, wait a little, sell a little more, and work hard at the job of keeping buyers guessing.

We wonder, with Canada's example next door, if there is any pool student who sincerely believes that it makes a nickel's worth of difference in quotations, whether a crop is held or stored. If buyers know there is a large crop harvested, that is all they need to know. The presence of large stocks in pool elevators always is known, down to the approximate ton—and that serves as a drag on price just as much as an offering.

Farmers and politicians, in their effort account for the sins of production by shaking

fingers at the marketing system indulge in oratorical outbursts which can be taken seriously only by morons. A huge surplus above requirements cannot be drowned or even hidden in a pool.

GENESIS OF OUR 1928 EXPORT SURPLUS

THE Government report this month was even more than market bears hoped for. The five grain crops, it showed, improved over 500,000,000 bushels in the last month, and the prospect is an unusually heavy dealer trade in all the main grain producing states.

Iowa's corn crop is estimated at 488,000,000 bushels, the largest it ever has raised. Other corn states will contribute in about their normal proportions to the final volume in this grain.

The Winter wheat crop of 579,000,000 bushels is 27,000,000 bushels more than the final returns of 1927. The total wheat crop of 891,000,000 bushels exceeds the final of last year by nearly 20,000,000 bushels. The oat crop of 1,442,000,000 increased 122,000,000 over the July estimate. The only real shortage is in rye, of which 15,000,000 bushels less are scheduled for the trade this year than last. Hay, although improved, is about 16,000,000 tons short of the 1927 volume. Barley helps to balance these last two sets of figures with its forecasted volume of 344,000,000 bushels against 264,000,000 bushels last year.

OIL AND GRAIN

"NEWAGEN, MAINE," an oil by Charles M. Cox, Boston grain merchant, now hangs in the Art Institute at Chicago. This museum ranks among the first three in this country, and the first seven in the world in the matter of important collections of paintings, sculpture, and other fine art objects. For every painting hung there in a year, there are about 1,000 turned down by the hard hearted jurymen whose favorite indoor pastime is rejecting "masterpieces." The latest distinction attained by Mr. Cox, then, is obvious. Many grain men, careful of their margins over a period of years, have developed into patrons of art. Few, if any, other than our Boston friend, are able to act in executive capacity for a grain and feed manufacturing business, and at the same time paint Newagen Maines that anybody recognizes.

However difficult getting a picture hung in the Institute may be, it can be no more trouble, in the opinion of this writer, than was the insertion of this paragraph into this page. The traditional eagle eye of a managing editor is no misnomer, but when the golf season is on, a certain amount of underhand work can be carried on successfully. The certain amount this month is the mention of "Palos Hills," an oil by Richard Pride, managing editor of this publication. This painting was hung in the Institute the same day as that of Mr. Cox. Both pictures reflect the work of men long connected in an

active way with America's grain trade industries.

Healthy business, it is conceded, is the foundation on which the cultural achievements of a nation rest. Exceptional are they who contribute, in a creative way, both to the foundation and the superstructure.

EDITORIAL MENTION

The only trouble with Boston as a grain convention city is that it has so many interesting features that speakers in the assembly hall will have extra stiff competition.

Elevators with a combined capacity of 38,000,000 bushels are now United States bonded warehouses. This is a form of Government-in-business to which no one objects. Service, not interference, is involved.

Rye in wheat is not considered as dockage, but it is a grading factor. If wheat contains in excess of 1 per cent of rye, it is lowered one grade; 2 per cent, two grades; 3 per cent, three grades; 5 per cent, four grades, and 7 per cent, five grades.

Five per cent of rye in a choice milling wheat will reduce its price five to eight cents a bushel. The farmer who produces this kind of a mixture, must pay the penalty, as the dealer is compelled to protect his shipments against well established rye discounts.

In less than six weeks, the Grain Dealers National Association will convene in Boston, Mass., for its thirty-second annual meet. Maybe it is just a coincidence, but we have heard of an unusually large number of grain traders who are setting their vacation weeks up into September this year.

Buffalo, during July, received 26,682,000 bushels of grain, almost three times as much as in the seventh month of last year. Up to August 1, over 87,000,000 bushels had been delivered to Buffalo houses this season, and grain men there have had little time for anything but postponing vacations.

Don't try to fit a two-grinder feed trade into a one-grinder feed department. Farmers don't like to stand and wait any more than average customers in any other line of business. Two or more grinders insure you against break-downs, and permit expanding your trade to the limit.

The important announcement is made by Mr. Newman, Dominion government cereal-ist, that a rust resistant variety of wheat has been successfully bred in the laboratories at Winnipeg. The grain produced by this new variety at the present stage is below the desirable standard in gluten content, but Mr. Newman hopes that by experiment in cross-ing there can be produced within two or three years a wheat of the highest class and which will also be early maturing. This is a very encouraging prospect. Western

Canada has been fortunate this year in respect to rust. The comparatively limited infestation is not, however, due to preventive measures, but to the accident that natural conditions happened this year not to favor rust development.

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association, sends this bit of advice, along with many other sound suggestions, to dealers: "Don't fail to call for Federal Appeals day of arrival on all grain with heavy moisture content." This extra service costs \$1.50 per car, but is cheap insurance at that.

Bag handling, it has been shown, consumes more than 12 times as much manual labor as bulk handling. Sack warehousemen in the West gradually are cracking under the strain of such figures, but say the change in methods must be complete on the farm before they can sell out their sack storage plants.

Corn, generally believed to have originated in South America, has been found growing in China, but the Chinese corn is of a unique species and it is not a native of the Chinese region in which it was discovered. Researches show that it must have been brought to China long before the voyage of Columbus, for it could not have acquired its distinctive character in the comparatively short time that has elapsed since that period.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) botanic garden's grain fields are probably the smallest and at the same time the most representative plantings of wheat and oats in the country. Among the 12,000 plants of wheat are 25 varieties, and 40 varieties are represented among the 27,500 plants of oats. Dr. George M. Reed, in charge, has just completed harvesting without aid of a combine. Every stalk was hand picked. He is on the trail of smut resistant wheat and oats, and is taking no chances.

How P. D. Armour, grain trade magnate of the eighties and nineties, was told to "get to hell out of the road," and how the young timekeeper who gave him the order was given charge of the Armour grain elevator on Goose Island, is recalled by the recent announcement that F. C. Shaw has retired as an executive of Armour & Co., after 39 years of service. In March, 1893, Shaw was assigned to keep time for the workers on the elevator which Mr. Armour was constructing in record-breaking time in order to break the Leiter wheat corner in which he was involved. Night and day, an unending line of dump wagons served the excavators on this work. Each morning at seven o'clock Mr. Armour drove down to inspect the work. One morning Mr. Armour had his horse-drawn vehicle stopped across the runway long enough to inspect the progress made, but at the same time he impeded the progress of the dirt wagons. It was then that Shaw, coming up from the rear, delivered the ultimatum quoted above. The carriage

was driven out of the way, and the time-keeper was called over. "Do you know who I am?" Mr. Armour asked. "Yes, sir," answered Shaw, "but I didn't see you in the rig." "Well," continued the corner breaker, "would that make any difference if you knew I was in the rig?" Shaw replied in the negative, and the rest is history.

For the western Canada wheat harvest, more labor will be required than is available in Canada, even with allowance made for the harvest laborers who will drift northward from the United States. Arrangements are therefore being made to bring over 10,000 men from England. In one aspect, it is satisfactory that the general conditions of employment in Canada are such that there is a limit to the supply available for special work. The situation, however, calls attention again to the curve of employment in Canada, with an outstanding peak at one season of the year. This no doubt is unavoidable at the stage of development in this country, but presents a serious problem. This problem must be faced. Canada cannot afford not to realize on anything that can be produced in the year because of shortage of labor when needed. If this involves some excess of laborers to be taken care of at off peak periods, then some way of dealing with this problem must be worked out. The solution will not be found in too rigid restrictions on immigration. In the present case, says *Grain Trade News*, it is clear that Canada must treat properly the 10,000 men she is inviting from England, and if possible find something for those to do after harvest who may desire to remain.

From Omaha we have received a story on consignment. To those interested we offer it as part of the best left from the 1927 crop. With points to spare, it is semi-officially reported to grade No. 1. Nelson B. Updike, president of the grain firm bearing his name, and publisher of an Omaha daily, was photographed as he pressed the button, which later was to set in motion the new and gigantic unit-press recently installed in his newspaper plant. In due course the picture was incorporated into the makeup of the first edition soon to be run on the new press.

. . . Mr. Updike officiated at the opening. A journalistic zero-hour was at hand. At the appointed moment, Mr. Updike pressed the button. In less than a minute, paper was sailing into the cylinders at the rate of about 1,100 feet per minute, and in shorter time than it takes to recount, conveyors were bringing up a steady stream of the edition. Mr. Updike picked off the first paper, and handed it to a guest. The lady, registered pleasure, surprise, and then what might be termed 99 44/100 pure amazement as she glanced at the first page. "Why Mr. Updike, there's your picture with the machine and everything! It wasn't a minute ago you started it. How do they do it?"

W. R. Hearst now has bought Mr. Updike's paper, but there is one grain man's daily left, the *Chicago Evening Post*, owned by J. C. Shaffer.

J. F. WICKENHISER
Toledo

NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS

J. E. BRENNAN
Chicago

BOARD OF TRADE POST WINS CUP

A beautiful silver loving cup has been won by the Drum and Bugle Corps of the Chicago Board of Trade Post of the American Legion, it was announced by Commander John H. Fisher.

The cup was awarded in connection with a drum and bugle contest held at Cubs Park, Wrigley Field, Chicago, on Saturday, August 4. The post was complimented not only for the splendid manner in which military numbers were rendered, but also for the fine appearance of the boys on parade.

On a number of occasions similar honors have been won by this post, which has contributed in large measure to the maintenance of disabled war veterans.

THE CORN CORNER

The natural corner in July corn caused the greatest amount of action and excitement on the Chicago Board of Trade that has been seen in some time. There was not enough corn to go around and the option price rose to \$1.15½. Certain shorts would not or could not meet this price and 1,013,000 bushels were defaulted, N. B. Updike & Co., handling 950,000 bushels of this amount for clients, said to be Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha traders.

A committee was appointed by the Board to fix a settlement price for the corn that was defaulted, the committee consisting of E. A. Cross, chairman, Lowell Hoit and Frank G. Coe. The latter resigned, however, on the ground that he had openly and freely expressed his opinion of the July corn situation, and that therefore his presence on the committee might cause embarrassment. Alexander Moore was finally appointed in Mr. Coe's place.

An August 6, the committee set a commercial value of \$1.12½ cents for the corn and added 7½ per cent of that value as liquidating damages. This brought the cost of corn to the defaulters to about \$1.21 per bushel, or 5½ cents more than they need to have paid. The identity of the defaulters has not been given out.

WAREHOUSE CORPORATION DENIED LICENSE

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have adopted a resolution requesting elevator interests to notify Custodian Joseph A. Schmitz of the Board of Trade of any grain in public elevators that is getting out of condition or is of doubtful keeping quality.

At the same time they instructed the custodian that when so notified he should immediately advise all recorded holders of receipts that their grain is getting out of condition or is of doubtful keeping quality.

Under the action taken, holders of receipts for grain in public warehouses should continue to record them with Custodian Schmitz in order to give the elevator operators the opportunity of notifying them through the custodian if their grain is getting out of condition.

These steps were taken as a consequence of the recent decision of the Illinois Commerce Commission in which it denied the Board of Trade Warehouse Corporation application for license to operate warehouses.

The matter had been before the Commission for nearly a year. Immediately after the enactment of the new state warehouse law by the 1927 Illinois legislature, the Board of Trade formed the corporation. Pending the long-awaited decision of the

Illinois Commerce Commission, the elevator men had entered into an agreement intended to further safeguard elevator receipts. This temporary agreement automatically terminated with the decision of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

The elevator men were perfectly justified in terminating the agreement that had existed, and it is the hope of the directors and officers of the exchange that, if agreeable to the elevator people, similar safeguards will be accomplished through the recording of receipts through the custodian and notification to the custodian of grain going out of condition.

Recent published statements have indicated that a new set-up had been arranged and that a new application would be submitted to the Illinois Commerce Commission for its approval.

If this is true, it has not come to the attention of officers and directors of the Board of Trade, and presumably such news must have emanated, it is said, from the unknown interests who have secretly opposed and accomplished the refusal of the license.

E. W. KNEELAND RESIGNS

Elbert W. Kneeland, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and for 22 years general manager of the British American Elevator Company, Ltd.,



ELBERT W. KNEELAND

Winnipeg, has resigned. His successor is Robert T. Evans who has been assistant general manager for 22 years. Mr. Kneeland will continue to be president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange until his term expires in September. J. H. Peavy & Co. are owners of the British American company which was organized in 1906. Mr. Kneeland will continue to act in an advisory capacity to the parent company and will have an office in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange Building. J. E. Dudley is now assistant general manager for the Winnipeg company.

GOOD NEWS

With hogs marketed at Chicago at \$11.75 on August 6, and choice steers bringing \$16.85 on the same day, feeders and feed manufacturers can take good cheer at a recent report by Nat C. Murray, statistician for Clement, Curtis & Co. He says:

"A large supply of feed grains is in sight. At

present we are in a transition period from a season when feed grains were relatively scarce, to a new season of prospectively large supplies of feed grains. In addition to the increase in corn and oats indicated above the barley crop will be greatly increased, probably to 325,000,000 to 350,000,000 bushels from 264,000,000 last year. The supply of hogs is less than a year ago. This situation suggests a much easier feed situation during the coming season than existed the past season."

This combination presages a profitable year for stock farmers.

FARM ECONOMISTS NOW MEET VIEW OF GRAIN TRADE

New ideas on permanent farm relief, ideas in sharp contrast with those of certain politicians, are beginning to permeate the rural mind.

While the political flame burned high in Congress, and the McNary-Haugen leaders acted as stokers, all other suggestions for aid to the agrarians were utterly ignored. Now and then some economist, disinterested in politics, would raise his voice. But he was like a crier in the wilderness.

Today, say mid-western farm experts, agriculture is beginning to discard some of the very ordinary, self-seeking gentlemen who called themselves leaders, and is getting down to facts and figures. All see the futility of Government subsidy for the farmer, or of destroying by laws existing marketing facilities in the vague hope of building up something else.

Even economists are now being consulted. The recommendations creating immediate interest are those of Prof. B. H. Crocheron, University of California.

"What is my plan for curing rural ills?" he said in an address. "Briefly, this:

"Decrease production by reducing acreage; reduce foreign competition by tariff; cut production costs to meet the lower price levels; expand markets by seeking new customers or increase use of old customers.

"Simple remedies. But people dislike simple remedies. Agriculture is not so sick but many folks are enjoying ill health. Farmers are somewhat confused by all the remedies. They should remember its been mostly talk and no real medicine."

For several years leaders of the Chicago Board of Trade and other grain exchanges have argued, ineffectively, that heavy over-production and high prices cannot be harmonized.

FUTURES MARKET AT VANCOUVER

A futures market for grain is to be established at Vancouver, B. C., according to reports to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Membership in the new clearing association being created will probably be confined to members of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange.

Leaders in the movement say the action is designed to place Vancouver on a parity with Winnipeg and other world wheat centers. Ability to deal in futures is expected to create a larger movement of wheat by way of Vancouver.

The difference in cash premiums between Vancouver and Fort William is said to have made business more difficult to operate at the coast town. Facilities for hedging, which will be provided by the new market, are calculated to overcome past troubles.

Expansion of futures trading to other markets

and to other articles besides grain, cotton, provisions, cottonseed oil, and butter and eggs, has been going forward rapidly in the past two years.

In New York the metal exchange is considering a plan of reorganization. The plan, which includes a futures market, is designed to bring to New York much of the trading now carried on in London. With facilities for futures trading, manufacturers may protect themselves against wide fluctuations by hedging and thus operate on a lower cost to the consumer, according to President Erwin Vogelsang of the metal exchange.

Meantime, Switzerland is taking steps to abolish the government grain monopoly at a national referendum in the autumn. If the proposal is approved, which is likely, one of the last remaining government monopolies established during the war will disappear. Reports say that producers and consumers alike realize that open markets offer greatest economies in marketing.

VOLUME OF GRAIN FUTURES TRADING IN JULY

In spite of the corn flurry, the volume of grain futures trading in July on the Chicago Board of Trade was only slightly larger than the June total and was nearly 26,000,000 bushels less than July of last year. The total last month was 1,457,501,000 bushels for all grains. The amounts of each grain in July were as follows, for the purpose of comparison the June figures being given in parenthesis: Wheat, 829,797,000 bushels (786,742,000); corn, 511,522,000 bushels (524,573,000); oats, 67,521,000 bushels (56,676,000); rye, 48,661,000 bushels (42,773,000).

The average open contracts in futures at Chicago in July, "short" side of contract only, there being an equal volume on the "long" side, were: Wheat, 90,257,000 bushels, compared 79,704,000 last year and 92,547,000 in June; corn, 78,156,000 bushels, as against 78,319,000 a year ago and 83,174,000 in June; oats, 23,824,000 bushels, compared with 27,803,000 bushels last year, and 23,901,000 in June; rye, 10,381,000 bushels, as against 10,544,000 a year ago and 10,249,000 last month. The total for all grains in July was 202,618,000 bushels.

GOOD DEMAND AT BUFFALO

The adjustment between old oats and new oats prices has taken place and while the old crop is well cleaned up the movement of the new crop to this market is just getting under way and arrivals of new oats up to the present time have been bringing a premium price and this condition will undoubtedly continue until the movement increases materially. Owing to the almost complete exhaustion of old oats a very good demand is expected for the new crop for several weeks to come.

Stocks of corn in this market are the lightest for this season of the year in several years. An excellent demand exists from the East and local stocks are being replenished by lake shipments from Chicago as the country movement by rail is practically nothing. If this condition continues, as seems probable, it is likely that the same situation will exist in corn as was the case in oats a short time back.—*J. G. McKillen, Buffalo, N. Y., letter of August 10.*

LIGHT RECEIPTS AT PEORIA

The cash situation in grain at Peoria has been in a rather unsatisfactory condition, that is, the arrivals of corn have been mostly too light for the daily industrial demand and prices have been very erratic—sometimes on good receipts selling down and on light receipts up. As a rule values here have been rather better than other competing markets.

In one way or another the local industries which are using 70,000 to 75,000 bushels daily kept going. They are bucking the comparatively high values of corn but up to this writing have not been able to get the relative prices down. The late Government report appears to be bearish but the situation in cash corn does not look that way at present.

The new oats have been coming in very moderate quantities—a fair proportion of them are very good in quality and condition—grading No. 2 and some

of them No. 1 but quite a large proportion have been grading lower—a good many of them as low as Sample Grade arriving hot and No. 4 White oats. Prices have not been exactly satisfactory but have been pretty well in line with other markets. We think the present value of oats is entirely too low for general conditions.

It must be remembered by the farmer and country dealer and in fact by all oats handlers that when the new crop came on the market that there was hardly a bushel of oats in hands of any farmer or country grain shipper and less than 2,000,000 bushels in the visible supply. The low prices will undoubtedly fill the farmers oats bins and country elevators and public elevators at points of accumulation and we are really not looking for anything bordering on a rush of oats to market under prevailing conditions and our own idea is that they will be held back for the present. This market can take them on a basis equal to other markets.

Very little doing in wheat. The situation is so depressed that we doubt if anything more than scattering sales will be made by farmers on basis of present values.—*P. B. & C. C. Miles, Peoria, Ill., letter of August 10.*

WHEN TOLEDO TALKS RATES

Toledo has made quite a reputation for being able to take care of itself in regard to railroad tariffs. The Produce Exchange and allied bodies have a number of men who classify as experts in traffic matters and we are indebted to Southworth & Co.



W. H. MEYER, FRED MAYER AND W. A. BOARDMAN OF TOLEDO

for the accompanying photograph taken on the Exchange floor showing from left to right, William H. Meyer, traffic commissioner; Fred Mayer, president of the Exchange; and W. A. Boardman, president of the Produce Exchange Traffic Association.

Perhaps they were talking over some proposed reduction on freight rates, or perhaps they were just having their pictures taken. But here they are.

INDIANA WHEAT MAKES TROUBLE

The movement of wheat will be over shortly. It has been the hardest crop to handle that we have had in years. Very little of it and it has been mostly a mixture of Hard and Soft varieties of wheat. Discounts on this type of wheat have been rather sharp or perhaps it would be better to say that we have nice premiums for good Soft Red Winter wheat. What little wheat the Indiana elevator men have handled this year didn't make them any money. It was hard to buy this Mixed wheat right in the first place and the market gradually slipped out from under them.

Corn receipts light with good corn commanding fancy prices.

Oats receipts have not reached their peak. Showers delayed the oats movement. Quite a few cars of high moisture oats are arriving and being discounted pretty sharp. Both farmers and elevator men are arranging to store quite a few oats but if we get two or three weeks of good dry weather we look for a big oats movement. Oats

prices, however, should not break much under the present values in relation to the September option.—*Cleveland Grain & Milling Company, Indianapolis, Ind., letter of August 10.*

CINCINNATI BUSINESS PICKING UP

We are glad to say we are again getting busy in grain down this way with oats and wheat.

Of course the wheat crop in our section was rather disappointing, but we are getting quite a line of it, and next week we expect an enormous movement of oats.

The cash demand is rather fair.—*The Early & Daniel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, letter of August 10.*

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Chicago.—The memberships of the following on the Board of Trade have been transferred: Wentworth P. Mackenzie, Charles S. Winslow, Joseph Leopold and Lee Lewis, Tabor, Ill. The following have been elected to membership: Henry E. Sellers, Samuel Cummins, Robert J. Levy, William F. Mitty, Jr. A. F. Geahart has been suspended for default. Reported by Secretary Fred H. Clutton.

Duluth.—A. L. Goodman and E. H. Schumacher are new members on the Board of Trade, whereas E. N. Bradley has withdrawn his membership on that exchange. Reported by Secretary Charles F. MacDonald.

Wichita.—Two new members have been admitted to the Board of Trade: B. C. Christopher, Jr., and

Wallace D. Creamer, both of B. C. Christopher & Co. Reported by Executive-Secretary J. J. Mann.

ALFRED BRANDEIS DIES

Alfred Brandeis, 74 years of age, one of Louisville's oldest and best known grain dealers, died at 8:15 o'clock the morning of August 8, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Louisville, following a two weeks' illness, and an operation on Sunday, August 5. Following the operation he gradually sank to his death.

Mr. Brandeis was born in Louisville, March 23, 1854, and is a brother of Louis D. Brandeis, justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. After completing his education in Louisville, he became a member of the grain firm of Brandeis & Crawford, established by his late father in 1852, and which later became A. Brandeis & Son, following the death in 1906 of its founder, Adolph D. Brandeis. The concern maintained offices in the Board of Trade Building, and Mr. Brandeis was one of the founders of the Board of Trade.

During the war Mr. Brandeis was chief of the Cereal Enforcement Division, U. S. Food Administration, and was in Washington on his own time and expense, as a dollar a year man, from 1917 until August of 1920, and later was chairman of the Kentucky Committee for German child relief, while the Army of Occupation was in Germany. He was one of the organizers of the Lincoln Bank & Trust Company, and served as one of its directors

until 1918. He was a stockholder of the Louisville Industrial Foundation, member of the Pendennis Club, Louisville Country Club, Transportation Club and Quindecim Club.

Mr. Brandeis had quite a sense of humor. The father of four daughters he always regretted not having a son, and called his handsome estate, a few miles east of Louisville, on the River Road, "Ladless Hill." Mr. Brandeis was quite interested in farming and had a model farm, equipped with all improvements and implements, and fine blood stock.

Mr. Brandeis is survived by his widow, Mrs. Jennie Taussig Brandeis, and four daughters, Miss Adele Brandeis, Mrs. W. H. McCreary, Miss Fannie Brandeis and Mrs. Charles G. Tachau, and five grandchildren.

CHICAGO ADOPTS NEW COTTON RULES

On July 10, the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade rescinded Regulations 1105 and 1109 and adopted new regulation 1109, which reads as follows:

"1109. All holders of warehouse receipts for certificated cotton desiring to withdraw it shall submit such receipts to the Cotton Inspection Bureau to note thereon that the certification is cancelled at or before the time the cotton is withdrawn from storage or from the supervision of the Cotton Inspection Bureau. A triplicate list of the cotton which is to be removed shall likewise be furnished for each press or warehouse. The Cotton Inspection Bureau shall approve the original list to be furnished to the press or warehouse as authority to ship or remove the cotton from its certificated stock. Any press or warehouse that shall remove or ship certificated cotton without approval of the Cotton Inspection Bureau shall be assessed a penalty of 25 cents per bale, and refusal to pay such penalty shall be considered grounds for the immediate withdrawal of approval as 'regular' for such press or warehouse."

CALENDAR OF WHEAT MARKET INFLUENCES

By NAT C. MURRAY

Statistician for Clement, Curtis & Co., Chicago

July 1 is usually regarded in this country as the beginning of the crop season. Near July 8, the Government issues a forecast of the Winter wheat crop and the Spring wheat crop and the stocks of last year's crop remaining on farms and in interior mills and elevators. These stocks together with the "Visible" statement is usually considered the "Carryover." Normally about 30,000,000 are carried over on farms, 30,000,000 in country mills and elevators and 20,000,000 in the "Visible." By July the production of Winter wheat is estimated with fair accuracy and its size discounted in the market. When the carryover is very small the earliness or lateness of harvest is an important factor on current prices. In the cash market June-July is the transition period from one crop season to another—sometimes from one season of small supplies to a new season of expected large supplies, causing sharp declines in prices. Crop news dominates the market, probable yields of Winter wheat and condition of Spring wheat. Condition of European crop becomes more definite.

August—By this time the Winter wheat crop in the United States is fairly well known. The prospects of Spring wheat in the United States and Canada become the dominating influence. The movement of new wheat to primary markets swells the visible, supply increases and export movement takes on importance. As these are relatively large or small, they have an effect upon prices.

September—The size of the United States crop and much of the European crop is now fairly determined but the Canadian crop is uncertain and its progress is watched closely. August-September is the period of heavy export movement from this country and is an index of foreign demand. The question of acreage in the southern Hemisphere begins to be of some interest.

October—Crop news is now largely a matter of history, and the rate of marketing becomes an im-

portant factor, although uncertainty sometimes still exists as to the outturn of the Canadian crop. Exports from Canada begin in large volume. Estimates of probable surplus of exporting countries are made by international wheat statisticians and their estimates have an influence on the price.

November—Crop prospects in the southern hemisphere and the rate of movement in the northern hemisphere are the dominating influences. At this time world export movement is usually at its maximum, being large from both, the United States and Canada. Competition is sometimes keen between domestic millers and exporters.

December—The out-turn of the crop in the Southern Hemisphere takes definite shape (usually about 10 per cent of the world's production, but about 30 per cent of the world's exports). The visible in the United States usually reaches its maximum in the month and its change is closely watched. Crop movement rather than crop estimates, except from Argentina and Australia, is the dominating influence. In this month the report is made on Winter wheat plantings, and the condition on December 1 indicates the state in which wheat enters the winter period.

January—Beginning of the heavy movement of Argentina's new crop which competes with exports from this country. Visible stocks have reached their maximum and the rate of weekly decrease is an important factor. Almost two-thirds of our season's exports are usually moved out of the country before January 1; if they continue relatively heavy, suggesting a drain on the surplus, they have an upward influence on prices; if surplus is regarded as large and exports lag, they have a sagging influence. Crop reports are usually a very small factor, unless the Winter wheat is bare of snow, and intense freeze occurs.

February—In this month rate of reduction of the visible is an important influence, also the primary receipts and shipments which affect the trend of the visible. Severe weather sometimes checks the movement of wheat to market. The rate at which commercial supplies are absorbed into consumptive channels is an important factor. Little attention is given to crop conditions unless hard alternate freezing and thawing in the Winter wheat belt, when no snow covers it, threatens the plant.

March—This is the month when consideration is given to the question of supplies. How are supplies and distribution balancing? About the eighth of the month the Government estimates the supplies of wheat remaining on farms March 1, also the supplies in country mills and elevators. These added to the visible statistics (which are published weekly), indicate approximately the amount of wheat stocks, and indicate how supplies are holding out. Large supplies tend to depress prices and small supplies to advance prices. Crop scares of winter killing become important in this month and continue into April.

April—Condition of Winter wheat begins to be an important factor. The first Government report of Winter wheat condition is issued about April 8. If there is a close balance between estimated supply and requirements world export movement as well as domestic movement is watched closely, also the rate of decrease of visible supplies.

May—In the speculative wheat market this is probably the most important month of the year. There is more trading in May futures than any other delivery, because it represents the practical close of the old crop season. If there has been any error in the estimate of supplies and consumption has been excessive in relation to supplies, sharp advances occur. Practically all historical "corners" occurred in May delivery. On the other hand, if too much has been held over, prices are likely to sag, especially if prospects of growing Winter wheat be favorable. The Government report issued about May 8, is important in that it gives the amount of Winter wheat acreage to be harvested (in contrast to the December estimate of plantings, the difference being the abandonment caused by winter killing); and also the first quantitative forecast of Winter wheat production. Pri-

vate estimates begin as to the probable acreage of Spring wheat.

June—In this month estimates of Spring wheat as well as Winter wheat becomes an important influence. Weather influences on the growing crop have a dominant effect. Early forecasts of European crops begin to influence the market.

LITTLE ILLINOIS CORN HELD ON FARMS

No doubt the great grain markets are trying to adjust prices to the large quantities of grain grown in North America this year as indicated by recent United States and Canadian reports. Illinois grain growers and grain handlers, of course, are now seriously discussing the same subject. Against the large crop produced is placed the new present and growing foreign demand for American grains and the fact that the feeding of such grains to poultry and live stock is very profitable at present prices.

Corn has been making excellent progress during the week with earliest fields showing roasting ears and the later ones tasseling and shooting. Some sections without rain for 10 days have begun to complain and a good wetting down would be appreciated by all of central Illinois. It looks now likely that our central Illinois corn crop will be of better quality and of an earlier maturity than for some years past.

An inquiry placed before the Illinois shippers a week ago brought a ready response and from replies received, which cover the territory very thoroughly, the estimate shows practically one-fourth as much corn remaining on farms as at this time last year. With such a small amount to sell farmers will probably market same in a leisurely manner. There is a good demand for the moderate amount being shipped at the present time.

With favorable weather conditions oats threshing has made excellent progress and some stations can finish within a couple of days, others will require all of next week. Many high moisture oats were shipped early this week and they have been a burden on terminal markets. Harvest movement has been larger than usual reflecting the large crop and lack of elevator room to store them. Quality good with average test weight from 30 to 32 pounds. An average yield of 38 bushels is shown by our canvass of the territory.—H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill., letter of August 11.

TERMINAL NOTES

R. M. Gibbens is now solicitor for the Dixon Grain Company of Wichita, Kan.

Charles C. Rubins is the New York Produce Exchange representative of Cathcart & Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg.

Grain and stocks are being handled by Harry H. Field of Chicago, Ill., who originally handled only butter and eggs.

A grain office has been opened in the Kaufman Building by J. A. Bushfield of Minneapolis, Minn., at Wichita, Kan.

Harry S. Byrne succeeds Henry A. Scandrett as vice president of the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Grain Company of Omaha, Neb.

A branch office has been opened at Herington, Kan., by the Clay-Leahy Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., with Bob Clark in charge.

A grain brokerage business is to be conducted in New York by Robert G. Gentles. He has offices in the New York Produce Exchange Building.

Frank T. Heffelfinger is now a director of the Soo Line. He is president of the grain commission firm of F. H. Peavey & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The capital stock of Spencer Kelloog & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has been increased from 350,000 shares of \$100 par value to 600,000 shares of stock of no par value.

Frank C. Bell and F. T. Buchanan have incorporated the Grain Exchange Clearing Association of Omaha, Neb. The capital stock of the association is \$10,000.

Two memberships on the Wichita Board of Trade have been bought by B. C. Christopher & Co., and

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offices opened at 412 Board of Trade Building. W. J. Kopp is district manager; Wallace D. Creamer, of Kansas City, local representative.

A grain office has been opened at Spokane, Wash., for the Atwood-Larson Company of Duluth-Minneapolis, under the management of C. F. Stab-lein.

A. L. Johnstone, president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed national councillor by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

F. S. Frost, N. F. Frost and J. Haumschild have incorporated at Milwaukee, Wis., as the F. S. Frost Company of Milwaukee, Wis. The company will deal in grain.

The James E. Bennett & Co. office at Enid, Okla., is now under the management of C. E. Payne who succeeds C. A. Livingston. Mr. Livingston has gone into the grain business with Roy Hacker.

Otto A. Zimmerman is in charge of the barley department of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Company of Minneapolis, Minn. He was formerly in the barley business for himself at Minneapolis.

Henry I. Harriman has been elected president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce succeeding Andrew J. Peters. Mr. Harriman was president of the Chamber of Commerce from 1917 to 1919.

The Joseph Quintal, Ltd., was recently incorporated at Montreal, Que., to conduct a grain, hay, etc., business. It succeeds to the business formerly conducted by the late Joseph Quintal at Montreal.

A Minneapolis branch office has been opened by Harris, Winthrop & Co., of New York. The new office will be in charge of William W. Eastman, formerly president of William W. Eastman Company.

J. W. Carr is now with the W. C. Mitchell Company, grain shippers, handling its Spokane, Wash., office. Mr. Carr has been in the grain brokerage business in Portland for the past five years.

The grain and flour brokerage business of T. A. Fransoli at Seattle, Wash., has been closed. Mr. Fransoli is now Seattle representative of the MacDonald Warehouse & Grain Company of Spokane, Wash.

The business of Starrels & Tabor, Chicago, Ill., has been taken over by Faroll Bros. The Faroll company will occupy the Starrels & Tabor offices which are being remodeled in the Illinois Merchants Bank Building.

A Western Union branch office has been established in the American National Bank Building, Enid, Okla., by the Enid Board of Trade. It occupies the office which the Keith-Brown Grain Company formerly occupied.

A modern brokerage office has been opened in the Roanoke Building, Minneapolis, Minn., by Harris, Winthrop & Co., Chicago and New York City. W. W. Eastman will be in charge as manager and Henry Mattei, assistant manager.

John LeRoy Patrick is now connected with the Stevens-Scott Grain Company of Wichita, Kan. He was formerly with Ferguson-Schudiff of Hutchinson, Kan. Mr. Patrick has bought a membership on the Wichita Board of Trade.

A grain brokerage business is to be conducted in Kansas City, Mo., with offices in the Board of Trade Building by F. C. Blodgett. Mr. Blodgett, who was formerly with Nye & Jenks Grain Company, will specialize in grain shipping orders.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has voted to amend the rules of the exchange to make the discount on No. 3 White oats as a grade deliverable on futures contracts 1½ cents per bushel, instead of 3 cents. The amendment becomes effective September 1.

The Portland Merchants Exchange held its annual election on July 17, choosing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. S. Campbell of the Wilcox-Hayes Company, importers and exporters, succeeding C. D. Kennedy; A. E. Sutton, Strauss & Co., vice-president; A. M. Chrystall, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., treasurer; Rogers Mac-

Veagh, attorney and secretary; Howard S. George, assistant secretary; H. A. Martin, Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc., and Paul G. Ostroot, Sperry Flour Company, directors who will represent the grain trade. Appointment has been made of the following to serve on the Grain Committee of the Portland Merchants Exchange for the following year: J. S. Campbell of the Wilcox-Hayes Company, and president of the Exchange; A. E. Sutton of Strauss & Co., Inc., and Hugh A. Martin of Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc.

The Grain Committee on the New York Produce Exchange for the following year is: Albert C. Field, James J. O'Donohoe, Walter Trappe, W. F. Rosar, Harry G. Gere; Carlot Grain Committee: Joseph A. Abel, Jr., Edwin A. Barnes, James H. Bowne, R. J. Kaiser, Thomas M. Blake.

The offices of the Texas Wheat Growers' Sales Corporation, formerly located at Fort Worth, Texas, have been moved to Amarillo, Texas, consolidating with the Texas Wheat Growers' Association in the Fisk Building, Amarillo, Texas. All correspondence and inquiries should be addressed to Amarillo, Texas.

Edward G. Morris is no longer a member of the Governing Committee of the Boston Curb Exchange, which is affiliated with the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, and has retired as chairman. He is succeeded by William H. Driscoll as chairman. J. J. Boyle was elected to membership on the committee.

At a recent meeting of the Seattle (Wash.) Grain Exchange, W. H. Foster was elected president; A. A. Ryer, vice-president; H. L. McIntyre, secretary, and R. M. Hawkins, treasurer. James J. McCormack was re-appointed manager. Trustees for a three-year term are: H. P. Chapman, R. M. Hawkins and Henry B. Wyld. L. P. Baumann is retiring president.

A shipping and receiving business in grain is to be conducted at Minneapolis, Minn., by the Huttner-Foster Company which has been formed in Minneapolis by former employes of the McCaull-Dinsmore Company. Present offices are in the Corn Exchange, but when the new Chamber of Commerce Building is completed, offices will be moved to the Flour Exchange.

Announcement was made last month of the purchase of the Van Dusen Harrington Company of Minneapolis by F. H. Peavey & Co. Shortly afterwards came the announcement that the old officers of the Van Dusen company had retired. G. F. Ewe had been vice-president and manager of the company for many years, his association with the firm

cents per bushel and No. 3 wheat shall be subject to a discount of four cents per bushel.

The Richmond (Va.) Grain Exchange has re-elected its old officers to serve the coming year: President, John W. Justis; vice-president, I. L. Sutherland; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Green. The Board of Directors is composed of S. T. Beveridge, F. H. Garber, Jr., Thomas L. Moore, J. M. Roane, W. F. Richardson, Jr., W. D. Saunders, I. W. Sutherland, Jr., A. R. Venable and W. P. Wood.

The grain receipts and shipments at Fort William-Port Arthur Elevators for the crop year ending July 31 were: Receipts, Wheat, 261,313,956 bushels; oats, 22,118,780; barley, 23,712,455; flaxseed, 3,361,734; rye, 11,941,239; corn, 7,726; mixed grain, 862,408. Shipments: Wheat, 259,247,895 bushels; corn, 20,238,895; barley, 25,467,259; flax seed, 4,089,902; rye, 12,100,720; corn, 55,854; mixed grain, 436,053.

80 BUSHEL OF OATS

By HOWARD M. RUDEAUX

In 1927 five Marion County farmers grew Fulghum oats, securing certified seed from Ohio growers. This year nearly a hundred of Marion County



JOHN WEBB OF MARION COUNTY, IND.

farmers grew this oat, which is a good indication of the manner in which the new oat performed last year. The 1928 crop of these oats is now being threshed. While only a few reliable check-



THRESHING OUT 80 BUSHEL OF OATS TO THE ACRE

dating back 40 years, and he is now taking an extended rest.

The following ruling regarding the delivery of bulk and sacked wheat has been made by the Seattle Grain Exchange to apply on deliveries of wheat on the July, 1928, contract and thereafter: Delivery of storage wheat, either sacked or bulk, shall be made clear regular warehouse receipts for No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 wheat in units of 1,000 bushels. No. 2 wheat shall be subject to a discount of two

ups have as yet been made the yields are phenomenal for this latitude. Edwin J. Kendall of Kendall Stock Farms secured a yield of 72 bushels an acre; Henry Folkening, Warren Township, 73 bushels an acre. John Webb of Perry Township last week threshed nine and three-fourths acres of Fulghum oats and secured 786 bushels, or 80.62 bushels an acre.

Marion County is south of the best oat-growing belt. The stockmen, however, want oats, because

of their high feed value, especially for growing young stock. Northern White oats do not fill out well this far south and soon run out.

The Fulghum is a southern variety of oats brought north by the Ohio experiment station and adapted to conditions from the middle of the state south to the Ohio River. They have been grown in this territory for several years with success. Indications are that the Fulghum oat will prove as popular in central and southern Indiana as in central and southern Ohio.

THE GRAIN MARKET SITUATION

By G. A. COLLIER

Grain, Hay and Feed Market News Service U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Heavy marketing of new Winter wheat, generally satisfactory progress of Spring wheat in the American Northwest and unusually favorable prospects for the Canadian crop, together with larger world stocks than last season, were weakening factors in the wheat market during the past month and prices of most grains at this writing (August 11) are at the lowest point of the season to date. A smaller rye crop than last year was in prospect at the first of August but demand continued dull and prices declined with wheat. Corn held comparatively steady with the active demand for the rapidly decreasing supply of old crop grain largely offsetting the influence of the favorable new crop prospects which at the first of August indicated a harvest around 250,000,000 bushels larger than last season. Oats and barley declined sharply with an increased movement of new grain from the record crop of barley and increased supplies of oats. The flax market was weak largely in sympathy with other grains but improved crop conditions at the first of August indicating an outturn only about 2,000,000 bushels below last season's harvest was also a weakening influence.

All grain crops made a marked improvement during July and at the first of August a crop of Winter wheat about 25,000,000 bushels larger than last season was practically assured with the largest crop of Durum wheat in prospect since 1922 and a crop of Spring wheat, other than Durum, almost as large as last season. Nearly 23,000,000 tons more feed grains were in prospect at the first of August than a year ago and while stocks of old crop corn and oats are low indications are that the supply of the principal feed grains will be around 20 per cent larger for the current season than last year.

Around 7,000,000 bushels more United States wheat was carried over into the new crop year July 1 than last year and about 25,000,000 bushels more than two years ago. Stocks on farms and in mills and country elevators were smaller than last season but terminal market stocks were nearly 18,000,000 bushels larger. Farm stocks at the first of July totaled about 23,150,000 bushels; country mill and elevator stocks 18,856,000 bushels; stocks in merchant mills, not included in stocks reported in other positions, 32,944,000 bushels; and stocks in terminal markets reporting to the United States Department of Agriculture 39,434,000 bushels. There were about 2,558,000 bushels of American wheat in Canadian markets, making a total supply of 117,242,000 bushels compared with 110,141,000 bushels in these positions last year. Should the August 1 estimate of 891,000,000 bushels be realized the supply of wheat for the 1928-29 crop year would total about 1,008,000,000 bushels, or approximately 25,500,000 bushels above last season's supply.

Based upon the August 1 estimate the Soft Winter wheat crop will total approximately 139,000,000 bushels compared with about 181,000,000 bushels last season, while the Hard Winter wheat crop will total about 386,000,000 bushels compared with 318,000,000 bushels last season and the crop of white wheats about 82,000,000 bushels compared with 94,000,000 bushels last season. The Durum wheat crop in the four principal producing states was estimated at the first of August at 84,343,000 bushels, or the largest crop since 1922 when 87,669,000 bushels were produced. Other Spring wheat

was estimated at 228,350,000 bushels at the first of August but some hail damage has occurred in Montana since that date which has been reported to exceed a million bushels. Spring wheat is mostly maturing ahead of rust damage except for very late varieties in northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana and heavy losses are now not likely.

Stocks of wheat in store in Canada at the first of August were more than 25,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago. While no official estimate of this season's Spring wheat crop is yet available trade reports from the Canadian Northwest indicate a production well above last season. The condition of Spring wheat was officially estimated August 1 at 107 per cent of the 10-year average yield compared with a condition of 105 per cent August 1, 1927. Weather in Canada during the past month has been favorable for maturing the crop, according to the *Manitoba Free Press*, and very little damage has occurred to date. Some frost damage was reported in northwestern Saskatchewan and has done considerable injury in some sections. Rust is to be found in many districts of southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan but harvest at this writing (August 11) is so near at hand that no damage from this source is expected. Wheat harvest has commenced but it is not expected to be general in Manitoba until August 18-20 and in Alberta and Saskatchewan until August 23-26.

Weather conditions since the first of August have been somewhat more favorable in Europe, according to trade reports. Rye harvest is progressing in Germany, wheat harvesting is well under way in France and is starting in other central European countries. Production in 12 European countries representing about 80 per cent of last year's European crop, exclusive of Russia, is reported to be about 6,660,000 bushels larger than last season. Early samples of new wheat from countries in which harvesting has begun are showing good quality. These favorable conditions in Europe have been reflected in declining price in native wheats. On August 10 native wheat was quoted in Hamburg, Germany, at \$1.60 $\frac{1}{4}$; Paris, France, \$1.64 $\frac{1}{4}$ and Milan, Italy, \$1.07 $\frac{1}{4}$.

About 19,000,000 bushels less wheat was available in Argentina at the first of August than a year ago, according to trade estimates but about the same amount as last season remained in Australia. The world's visible supply of wheat and flour as reported by trade agencies at the first of July was about 61,500,000 bushels greater than a year ago.

MOVEMENT OF NEW WINTER WHEAT UNUSUALLY HEAVY

The movement of new Hard Winter wheat to the central western markets was unusually heavy during July this season, receipts at Kansas City for that period being the largest on record, totaling nearly 25,000 cars. The lower prices, however, since the first of August are reported to have reduced country offerings recently. The slow export demand at the Gulf increased the movement to the central western markets and caused congestion at some points. Mill and elevator storage space is well filled at some markets, which has tended to limit the demand.

September wheat at Chicago declined about 25 cents per bushel during month ending August 10 and cash prices generally followed the decline in the futures. Ordinary No. 2 Hard Winter has now declined to a point below a dollar per bushel at Kansas City for the first time in about five years. Higher protein wheat continues to bring moderate premiums over the lower protein types. Twelve and one-half per cent protein No. 2 Hard Winter was bringing $\frac{5}{8}$ cent premium over September price at Kansas City August 10 and 13 per cent was bringing 8/12 cent over. Hard Winter wheat prices are now in line with export bids and increased amounts are reported being taken for export. Exporters at the close of the week ending August 10 were bidding 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents over Chicago September price, or around \$1.61 $\frac{1}{2}$ for No. 1 Hard Winter wheat f. o. b. the Gulf for last half of August shipment. No. 2 Hard Winter for August shipment

was quoted on that date in Liverpool at \$1.27 $\frac{3}{4}$ compared with \$1.26 $\frac{3}{4}$ for No. 3 Manitoba for September shipment, \$1.23 $\frac{3}{4}$ for Argentine to arrive and \$1.36 $\frac{3}{8}$ for No. 1 Manitoba for October and November shipment.

Declines in Soft Winter wheat prices have been less marked at most markets than those for the Hard Winters, reflecting the relatively small supply of Soft Winter wheat in prospect this season. At most markets offerings of Soft Winter wheat are below current requirements but at St. Louis demand has become less active from mills which had bought heavily and are reported to be well supplied. No. 2 Soft Red Winter was quoted in that market August 10 at \$1.34 per bushel compared with \$1.08 for No. 2 Hard Winter. No. 2 Red Winter was being quoted at Cincinnati at \$1.34, Toledo \$1.31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Chicago \$1.29.

The movement of new Spring wheat was getting under way at the middle of August but threshing had been somewhat delayed by rains and farmers were not selling readily at current quotations, so that the movement had not increased as rapidly as was expected by the trade. Bids to arrive at the close of the week August 11 were generally 10-15 cents below spot prices. On August 10 No. 1 Dark Northern Spring 12 per cent protein was quoted at Minneapolis at 7/12 cents over September price of \$1.06 $\frac{3}{4}$; 13 per cent was bringing 15-20 cents over and 14 per cent 22-28 cents over September price. This sharp decline in premiums narrowed the spread between quotations in the United States and Canadian markets. No. 1 Northern Manitoba was quoted August 10 at Winnipeg at \$1.16 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Durum wheat prices declined along with other Spring wheat but principally as a result of the improved crop prospect and slow demand. Export inquiry has been dull, partially as a result of the larger crop in North Africa and favorable crop prospects in Italy. September wheat at Duluth had declined to \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ on August 10 with No. 1 Amber 12 per cent protein selling at Minneapolis at 6/8 cent over this. American Durum was quoted c. i. f. Genoa at \$1.32 per bushel.

RYE CROP IMPROVED DURING JULY

Rye improved along with other grains during July and at the first of August a crop of 43,300,000 bushels was in prospect, which was about 4,000,000 bushels greater than the July 1 estimate but still about 15,500,000 bushels below last year's relatively small harvest. Notwithstanding the rather poor prospects, however, prices have tended steadily downward and at this writing (August 11) No. 2 rye is selling at Minneapolis at 90-93 cents per bushel and Chicago at 96-96 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. No. 2 rye for export was quoted at \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ f. o. b. New York. The rye outlook in Europe as a whole continues to be less satisfactory than for wheat mainly due to the winter-killing. Rye production in 10 European countries which produced nearly 75 per cent of the 1927 European crop, exclusive of Russia, is estimated at 513,857,000 bushels compared with 590,112,000 bushels in 1927.

A crop of 3,029,561,000 bushels of corn was in prospect at the first of August. This is an increase of nearly 300,000,000 bushels over the July 1 estimate and if realized will be about 255,000,000 bushels larger than last season's production. The condition of the crop at the first of August was reported at 83.3 per cent of normal compared with a 10-year average condition of 79.5. The advance of nearly 5.2 points during July this season is greater than for any other year since 1872. Prospects at the first of August were unusually favorable in the North Central States, especially in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Prospective production in the eastern North Central States is about 36 per cent above the 1927 outturn and is estimated at around 820,000,000 bushels compared with 603,000,000 bushels in these states last year. An increase of 8 per cent is indicated for the North Central States west of the Mississippi River where prospective production is 1,422,000,000 bushels, or about 108,000,000 bushels over the 1927 harvest.

Reports are still indefinite relative to the probable outturn of corn and other feed grains in Europe. Some reports from important European

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

JULY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

countries have been unfavorable and it is probable that the other European feed grain production may be no larger than last year's crop although conditions have improved recently in Rumania, Bulgaria and other producing areas.

Receipts of corn at the principal United States markets were larger during the past month than for the corresponding period of last season. The high prices caused by the active demand for corn to fill July contracts stimulated country marketings the latter part of July and farmers are now apparently disposing of stocks of old grain because of the favorable prospect for the new crop. Demand for corn in the principal markets has been fairly active but not sufficient to absorb the increased current offerings and stocks in the markets showed some increase during the last week in July and the first week in August. They are still less than half as large as a year ago and August 4, were reported at about 13,555,000 bushels in the markets reporting to the United States Department of Agriculture. Industries and feeders have been the principal buyers but recently feeders have been reported to be turning to oats and other lower priced grains. Cash corn at this writing (August 11) is still selling well above September future prices. No. 3 yellow being quoted August 10 at Chicago at \$1.00½-1 compared with September future price of 92½ cents. December corn was quoted at 72½ cents in that market. No. 3 Yellow quoted at Kansas City at 91-92 cents and No. 2 Yellow at Omaha at 91 cents per bushel.

OATS CROP WELL ABOVE LAST SEASON

A total supply of oats this season about 218,000,000 bushels larger than last year was indicated by the stocks remaining at the first of August and prospects for the season's crop. The 1928 oats crop at the first of August was estimated at 1,442,000,000 bushels. Stocks of old grain on farms were estimated at 42,304,000 bushels. This, together with the stocks in the markets will make a total supply of approximately 1,486,000,000 bushels compared with 1,268,000,000 bushels last season. Prices have declined steadily during the past month and August 10 were about 10 cents per bushel lower than a year ago. No. 3 White oats were selling at Chicago then at 38-40 cents, Minneapolis at 34-39 cents and Kansas City at 37-39 cents per bushel.

About 80,000,000 bushels more barley were in prospect at the first of August than a year ago as a result of the record crop of 344,000,000 bushels and a carryover about 7,600,000 bushels larger than last year. Demand has been fairly active but prices have declined as a result of prospective heavy offerings. Exporters were bidding around 71 cents at Minneapolis August 10; No. 2 barley for export was quoted f. o. b. New York at 89 cents per bushel. Maltsters have been taking the better grades and at writing are paying 66-67 cents per bushel for this quality grain at Minneapolis. Feeding grades are selling at that market at 62-64 cents and at Chicago at 55-65 cents per bushel. No. 1 barley quoted at Omaha at 65 cents and special No. 2 at Milwaukee at 71-73 cents per bushel.

The flax market has declined with other grains and on August 10 was about 30 cents per bushel lower than a year ago despite a smaller crop in prospect this season. The crop improved materially during July and was estimated August 1 at 24,500,000 bushels, or about 3,000,000 bushels over the July 1 estimate but about 2,000,000 bushels below last year's harvest. Crushings of flaxseed since the first of October 1927 have been about 3,000,000 bushels larger than for the corresponding period last year. Imports have been about 6,000,000 bushels less, so that about the same amount of flax remains for commercial purposes in the United States as at this time a year ago.

Cutting of early sown flax is expected to start around the middle of August. Receipts of old crop flax have continued small at the principal markets and have been readily taken although demand was not active. September flax at Minneapolis was quoted August 10 at \$2.00¾ while No. 1 seed was selling at \$2.02-2.04 per bushel at the close of the week.

BALTIMORE—Reported by Jas. B. Hessong, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	1,752,182	2,036,630	240,130
Corn, bus....	35,939	9,117	548,989
Oats, bus....	93,303	64,323	39,503
Barley, bus..	297,778	1,605	280,962
Rye, bus....	112,810	2,874	111,235
Malt, bus....	43,938	13,288	.....
Millfeed, tons	1,742	1,042	.....
Straw, tons..	9	48	.....
Hay, tons....	375	389	.....
Flour, bbls..	62,994	80,316	903

CHICAGO—Reported by F. H. Clutton, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	3,469,000	8,509,000	3,003,000
Corn bus....	10,381,000	5,489,000	2,879,000
Oats, bus....	2,630,000	2,902,000	1,869,000
Barley, bus..	320,000	319,000	79,000
Rye, bus....	270,000	766,000	14,000
Timothy Seed, lbs.	896,000	516,000	104,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	165,000	.....	78,000
Other Grass Seed, lbs..	440,000	451,000	113,000
Flax Seed, bus.	157,000	123,000	1,000
Hay, tons....	8,208	9,118	698
Flour, bbls..	950,000	913,000	578,000

CINCINNATI—Reported by J. A. Hallam, Chief Inspector of the Board of Trade, Inc.:

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	75,600	1,503,600	64,400
Shelled Corn, bus.	366,800	309,400	312,200
Oats, bus....	134,000	226,000	70,000
Barley, bus..	4,800	.....	172,000
Rye, bus....	16,800	9,800	.....
Gr. Sorghums, bus.	4,200	4,200	1,400
Ear Corn, bus. ....	.....	3,000	.....
Feed, tons....	30	120	.....
Hay, tons....	4,136	2,937	.....

CLEVELAND—Reported by F. H. Baer, Traf. Commission, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	33,624	112,649	727
Corn, bus....	56,017	115,499	69,695
Oats, bus....	32,967	94,272	5,861
Barley, bus..	.....	775	83,532
Hay, tons....	232	456	.....

DENVER—Reported by H. G. Mundhenk, Secretary of the Grain Exchange:

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, cars..	120	158	23
Corn, cars....	173	132	61
Oats, cars....	18	43	11
Kaffir Corn, etc.	3	2	.....
Hay, cars....	26	185	.....
Beans, cars..	25	9	17

DULUTH—Reported by Chas. F. MacDonald, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	1,691,558	3,054,410	4,558,664
Corn, bus....	.....	3,698	3,462,401
Oats, bus....	11,265	17,305	1,347
Barley, bus..	244,211	939,974	27,568
Rye, bus....	88,356	393,916	668,199
Flax Seed, bus.	118,849	289,144	232,378
Flour, bbls..	342,865	586,470	463,757

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Reported by E. A. Ursell, Statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	14,393,119	10,679,155	36,270,592
Corn, bus....	.....	1,559	9,020,888
Oats, bus....	3,236,741	779,289	1,559
Barley, bus..	1,286,833	2,006,809	2,362,946
Rye, bus....	380,293	233,554	1,328,136
*Mixed Grain	100,008	41,594	1,121,737
Flax Seed...	435,160	347,028	85,719

*50 lbs. per bushel.

GALVESTON—Reported by H. A. Wickstrom, Chief Inspector of the Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	887,333	518,627
Barley, bus..	60,000	190,200
Kaffir Corn, bus.	34,285	.....

INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by Secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	216,000	1,547,500	78,000
Corn, bus....	1,816,000	1,045,000	493,500
Oats, bus....	528,000	576,000	1,754,000

KANSAS CITY—Reported by W. R. Scott, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	35,561,240	19,957,080	8,140,990
Corn, bus....	2,358,000	762,000	8,708,700
Oats, bus....	278,000	192,000	2,916,000
Barley, bus..	89,600	41,600	64,000
Rye, bus....	4,500	16,500	56,000
Flax, bus....	.....	.....	11,200
Bran & Shorts, tons	4,860	4,840	12,000
Hay, tons....	17,568	17,844	1,800
Kaffir Milo Corn, bus.	224,400	248,600	16,320
Flour, bbls..	51,350	58,825	6,444

LOS ANGELES—Reported by M. S. Thibaud, Secretary of the Grain Exchange.

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, crlds.	356	405	.....
Corn, crlds..	216	218	.....
Oats, crlds..	22	23	.....
Barley, crlds.	243	199	.....
Milo, crlds..	20	27	.....
Kaffir Corn, carlodas ..	23	13	.....
Bran, crlds..	103	80	.....
Flour, crlds.	140	128	.....

MILWAUKEE—Reported by H. A. Plumb, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	1,884,960	1,114,560	827,407
Corn, bus....	765,810	818,440	827,760
Oats, bus....	266,700	685,400	1,214,750
Barley, bus..	438,480	137,790	205,800
Rye, bus....	9,450	21,600	1,127,853
Timothy Seed, lbs.	60,561	.....	100,800
Clover Seed, lbs.	7,190	.....	93,439
Flax Seed, bus.	14,300	17,160	13,140
Hay, tons....	488	466	31,468
Flour, bbls..	271,250	212,214	.....
Feed, tons...	1,620	5,880	180
Malt, bus....	20,900	52,800	2,100

MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by G. W. Maschke, Statistician of the Chamber of Commerce.

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	4,898,520	4,787,630	3,639,080
Corn, bus....	524,120	895,830	2,599,140
Oats, bus....	856,230	502,930	467,960
Barley, bus..	869,430	285,830	543,750
Rye, bus....	165,960	145,400	911,420
Flax Seed, bus.	142,560	145,000	1,744,480
Hay, tons....	934	695	788,050
Flour, bbls..	14,448	26,388	177,680

NEW ORLEANS—Reported by S. P. Fears, Chf. Gr. Inspector & Weighmaster of the Board of Trade.

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	28	134	94,127
Corn, bus....	69	104	315,656
Oats, bus....	90	23	256,232
Barley, bus..	1	1	385,266
Rye, bus....	.....	.....	77,060
Grain Sorg...	5	2	126,004

NEW YORK—Reported by H. Heinzer, Statistician of the Produce Exchange.

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	4,590,000	1,840,400	3,947,000
Corn, bus....	121,400	42,500	2,299,000
Oats, bus....	330,000	241,000	86,000
Barley, bus..	973,800	733,700	20,000
Rye, bus....	139,000	30,500	136,000
Timothy Seed, lbs. ....	.....	180	848,000
Clover Seed, lbs.	400	.....	504,000
Flax Seed, bus.	104,500	293,000	272,000
Hay, tons....	3,231	2,453	77,000
Flour, bbls..	923,000	702,400	.....

OMAHA—Reported by F. P. Manchester, Secretary of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	4,172,800	8,774,400	337,400
Corn, bus....	2,578,800	931,000	3,502,800
Oats, bus....	210,000	276,000	3,455,200
Barley, bus..	65,600	16,000	1,456,000
Rye, bus....	23,800	64,400	172,000

PHILADELPHIA—Reported by A. B. Clemmer, Secretary of the Commercial Exchange.

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	420,426	705,757	376,582
Corn, bus....	10,439	18,498	532,307
Oats, bus....	54,893	84,957	.....
Barley, bus..	1,049	1,049	.....
Rye, bus....	967	1,254	.....
Flour, bbls..	137,482	153,540	60,000

PORTLAND, ORE.—Reported by F. W. Clark, Manager of the Merchants' Exchange.

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	2,420,050	1,323,000	1,102,971
Corn, bus....	154,000	25,500	646,384
Oats, bus....	17,100	32,500	89
Barley, bus..	24,000	25,600	145
Rye, bus....	2,900	1,500	145

ST. LOUIS—Reported by C. Rader, Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange.

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	9,462,600	4,390,400	2,820,000
Corn, bus....	2,914,800	1,568,000	1,282,400
Oats, bus....	1,262,000	1,892,000	2,094,600
Barley, bus..	24,000	11,200	1,100,000
Rye, bus....	.....	11,700	1,454,000
Kaffir Corn, bus.	93,300	111,600	17,600
Hay, tons....	4,176	4,608	2,600

SAN FRANCISCO—Reported by James J. Sullivan, Chief Inspector of the Chamber of Commerce.

Receipts		Shipments	
1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, tons.	6,409	7,580	.....
Corn, tons...	3,400	440	.....
Oats, tons...	880	2,577	.....
Barley, tons.	46,880	48,902	.....
Bran, tons...	264	416	.....
Beans, sacks.	30,897	19,024	.....
Foreign Beans, sacks	4,624	14,687	.....
Hay, tons....	7,583	5,152	.....

SUPERIOR—Reported by J. W. Conner, Secretary of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission.

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Wheat, bus..	1,254,475	2,211,383	2,277,212	1,904,092
Corn, bus....	4,500	2,600	.....	.....
Oats, bus....	11,503	19,944	27,568	341,248
Barley, bus..	229,423	848,386	184,918	1,017,209
Rye, bus....	43,681	282,900	161,749	163,701
Flax, bus....	107,192	160,445	56,152	124,364
Bonded Wheat, bus.	4,488	59,023	.....	45,087
Bonded Oats, bus. ....	.....	6,688	.....	.....
Bonded Rye, bus. ....	.....	1,080	.....	.....
Bonded Barley, bus.	5,903	35,649	.....	28,304
Bonded Flax, bus. ....	.....	2,018	.....	.....

TRADE NOTES

This promises to be a corn sheller year. The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has been receiving a deluge of inquiries for the Triumph Sheller which is a tradition in the trade and has stood for good shelling since the grandfathers of present operators were in business.

With a crop of corn of over 3,000,000,000 bushels in prospect, and the uncertainty of the condition in which it will be marketed, the S. Howes Company, Inc., of Silver Creek, N. Y., is having many inquiries about the "Eureka" Counterbalanced Corn Cleaner, which has many features of interest where fast, efficient cleaning is desired. Catalog No. 100 tells all about it.

The general contract for the engineering and construction of the Illinois Central Elevator at Omaha, Neb., has been awarded to L. A. Stinson Company of Chicago, Ill. Folwell Engineering Company, also of Chicago, is co-engineer and constructor. The present elevator is a 1,000,000-bushel capacity with provision for 3,000,000 bushels additional. Every effort is being made to make this the most modern and fastest handling inland elevator in the country.

Wheat receipts at some of the western terminal markets are breaking all previous records. Much of it is running high in moisture, some with as much as 18 per cent. In Kansas City, 1,128 cars of wheat were received in one day. St. Louis also has had record-breaking receipts. The elevators that are equipped with driers are bound to make some money on the wheat crop. And if the corn crop also is marketed wet, the elevator without a drier will be out of luck.

The Grain Machinery Company of Marion, Ohio, reports an active interest among elevator operators in their Haines Feed Mixers. These mixers are particularly well suited to the needs of the country elevator that grinds and mixes feed, as it is a self-contained unit completely assembled and needs no millwright work to set it up. It has a visible mixing chamber and a vibrating sacking platform and is easily controlled and operated. If you are not familiar with this mixer send to the company for Bulletin No. 15-AE.

The rapid extension of electric power lines throughout the rural districts has brought this source of motive power to many elevators which hitherto have had to depend on a unit power plant of some kind. The flexibility of electric power and the low cost of idle time, recommends it to many operators. The dusty atmosphere in an elevator requires a type of motor of special design. To meet these conditions Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of Chicago, have designed the F-M Type "HAC" Motor, which is an all-enclosed self-ventilating type which preeminently fits it as an ideal elevator power. The company would be glad to give full information on this new motor.

The new "Built for Service" Crawler Crane Book No. 995 just issued by Link-Belt Company is one of the most attractive and complete of its kind ever published. It covers the complete Link-Belt line of gasoline, Diesel and electric crawler cranes of capacities up to and including the two-cubic-yard, heavy duty machine as well as standard locomotive cranes. The book is generously illustrated to show the use of the dragline, dipper and trench shovels, skimmer scoop, hook block, pile driver, and other attachments which may be used without changing or disturbing the bodies of the machines. Data on lifting capacities, approximate operating speeds, line pull, tractive effort, etc., is given. The tables in which this data is arranged have been supplemented by line drawings which show dimensions for operating limits. An interesting feature of the book is the fact that illustrations and complete specifications of the new K-55 two-cubic-yard capacity, heavy duty crane are shown. This crane is the only one of its size which can be transported from job to job loaded on a flat car without dismantling.

The final portion of the book is devoted to illustrations of standard and long-radius locomotive cranes, and other loading and unloading equipment. Copies of this book will be mailed upon request to Link-Belt Company, 300 W. Pershing Road, Chicago.

TO AID NEW ENGLAND TRADE

New England readers will be glad to know that Sprout, Waldron & Co., of Muncy, Pa., has a representative permanently on the ground who will be ready to serve the grain and milling trade.

H. M. Soars, whose address is 30 West Street, Portland, Maine, is a milling engineer well known as an expert in detecting and correcting trouble, who can advise on all milling problems and who knows the Monarch line from A to Z. There isn't a bolt or screw on a Monarch machine that Mr. Soars can't call by its first name, and the machines eat out of his hand. He is located in the Northeast by his company in order to be near at hand in case any New England millers need the services of an expert, and both Mr. Soars and Sprout, Waldron &



H. M. SOARS

Co. hope that they will feel free to call upon him at all times.

It means a great deal to an elevator which is considering the installation of new machinery to know that an expert in that line is within easy reach when wanted.

CORN BORER QUARANTINE MODIFIED

The areas under quarantine on account of the European corn borer have been enlarged, effective immediately, to add several towns and cities in Hudson County, New Jersey, according to an announcement by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. The effect of the amendment is to permit the movement of restricted products from New York City into certain nearby sections of New Jersey and in turn to regulate their movement from those New Jersey points. Under a further change made at this time, certificates or permits will be required for the movement of corn and other restricted articles into the State of Maine from other parts of the regulated areas.

PROPOSES CHANGE IN TRADE RULES

A change in the trade rules of the Grain Dealers National Association has been proposed by A. H. Hankerson, of the Hankerson Grain Company, San Francisco, Calif. This proposed amendment is to be considered at the annual convention, next month

in Boston, of the G. D. N. A. The rule which Mr. Hankerson submits reads as follows: "On shipments destined to the Pacific Coast states moving westerly in natural trade routes, but not back-hauled, and which are diverted at Denver or points west thereof, the date of shipment from original billing point shall be considered the date of shipment."

Grain destined to Pacific Coast points is generally shipped to Denver, or Stockton, Calif., or some other intermediary point for inspection, and then diverted to the final destination. Under middle western trade rules and arbitration decisions, the date of shipment under the terms of a contract would be based on the date of diversion at Denver or Stockton.

PROTEIN TESTING STATIONS FOR OKLAHOMA AND NORTH DAKOTA

Oklahoma agricultural leaders met recently to devise methods for improving the wheat crop of that state and also for helping the farmer get the most for his crop. In the general discussion which took place, it was suggested that at least three stations be established in Oklahoma where farmers wheat might be tested for protein content before it leaves his possession, thereby giving him the advantage of any premium for high quality. A committee was appointed to study the matter which was most favorably accepted. The committee, headed by E. H. Linzee, grain inspector of Oklahoma under the state department of agriculture and sponsor of the suggestions, will have to do with arranging legislative plans proposed to be presented to Congress and the state legislature next winter.

At the direction of Secretary Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, a series of conferences has been held on the subject of protein grading. The Oklahoma news above is practically a duplicate of the results netted in Fargo, N. D., on July 26, when dealers, Federal bureau chiefs, farmers, and state authorities discussed the project being engineered by the Government.

DANGERS OF COMBINE HARVESTING

By W. D. HORNADAY

In the harvesting of the Texas wheat crop this season approximately 4,500 combines are being used. This is an increase of around 1,600 machines since last year's crop. The fact that more than 8,000 combines will be used in the wheat harvest of Oklahoma and approximately 18,000 of the machines in the wheat harvest of Kansas this season makes a proper understanding of the conditions under which they should be operated of primary importance, according to C. W. Griffin, district grain inspector for the United States Government, with headquarters in Fort Worth.

"The combine is going to cause a lot of trouble to the farmer unless he understands its peculiarities," Mr. Griffin said. "Complaints are coming to me of grain damage, due to the improper use of the combine. Handling the ripened grain with a combine is quite a different process from those in vogue with the binder or the header, and farmers as well as elevator managers will profit from making a study of the combine's peculiarities and learning to protect the grain against the damage now being inflicted.

"In the first place the farmer will find that he cannot use the combine on his wheat until it is both ripe and dry. Formerly wheat did a good deal of drying out in the shock, and it could be cut fully a week earlier than is wise with the combine. But the farmer who combines his wheat while still in a more or less green state will find that his dealer will penalize him for the wet grain even though an inspector gives it but a small moisture content.

"If the farmer combines his wheat green and places it in bins on his own farm, he will surely

lose that wheat or a very large percentage of it—because it will begin to heat within six days and he will have no way to work it as the grain elevator does to stop the damage.

"This is also true if the farmer combines his wheat just after a shower. This was good practice formerly, but it cannot be done with this modern machine. The combine moves too quickly and there is no time for the wheat to dry out.

"Likewise the farmer cannot go out with his combine on a dew-wet field. He must wait till the sun comes out every morning—until the grain is positively dry—if he would protect his grain from damage and get the highest value for it.

"But the farmer is not the only man who has to learn new methods from the combine. The elevator

man who puts good No. 2 new wheat in his bins in June may take out wheat that is 25 per cent damaged in the fall if he is not careful with his grain.

"Combined wheat which shows a low moisture content in the grader's hands may easily develop enough heat to ruin the grain after it is placed in the elevator. There is a reason for this: The grain inspector handles a very small quantity of the wheat at a time. It is spread out, sorted about, handled, and the little moisture, all still on the outside of the grains, is dissipated, dried out, so that the inspection shows the grain dry. But put that carload of wheat in an elevator bin and leave it there, and it will damage as surely as there is the least bit of moisture left in it."

A Modern French Elevator at the Port of Marseilles

LA COMPAGNIE des Docks et Entrepôts De Marseilles, France, founded in 1859, has for many years operated very important warehouses situated on the edge of the docks Lazaret and d'Arenc. In the year 1912 it added to its great mart a refrigerating house to which additions have been made from time to time. And in the year 1924 it built a huge grain elevator on the front of the dock d'Arenc, as shown in Fig. 1. One of the principal imports in Marseilles is wheat from Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, America, Australia and other countries, amounting to over 946,000 tons in a recent year, to which should be added the 183,000 tons of corn and of various legumes in that period.

According to *Le Genie Civil* (1928), the new grain storage plant is greatly simplifying and facilitating the unloading and disposal of the incoming grain. The tanks are grouped in a large rectangle 305 by 82 feet, being composed of 57 cylindrical tanks 20 feet in diameter, and of 42 intermediate tanks formed by the spaces between the others. There are four aisles on the ground floor, the middle two reserved for loading trucks, and the outer two for the railway tracks, while there is also a track along both sides. The 57 large tanks of 14,832 cubic feet volume can store 325 metric tons of grain each, and the smaller tanks of 3,885 cubic feet volume can store 85 tons of grain each. The marine tower, 157 feet high, is located off the building center so as to bring it to the center of the moored grain ship.

The grain is taken from the ship holds by means of cup elevators handling about 50 to 60 tons per hour; two of them may be used in one hold. The grain is cast upon four belt conveyors running alongside the wharf and operated by 8 to 15-horsepower electric motors, to be delivered to the four cup elevators in the marine tower, which raises the grain to 148 feet above the wharf. At the head of the elevators, the grain is passed over four automatic scales and then distributed to the individual tanks by means of other belt conveyors operating on the floor above the tanks. Each belt conveyor, elevator or scale can handle 150 tons of grain per hour. The linear speed of the conveyor belts is 6.6 feet per second, the same speed as that of the elevators.

The bagging and the levelling of the bags, which

are filled at the conical spouts terminating from beneath the tanks, is done by means of special apparatus designed by the Compagnie des Docks and which type has been used for many years. It permits the levelling of 1,000 bags of 100 pounds each per day by one apparatus, and several of them may be placed under one discharge spout. The motors of the house are all started by means of remote contactors. There is one control board



FIG. 1. VIEW OF STORAGE ELEVATOR AT MARSEILLES

on the first floor of the tower, from which the ship-unloaders and the wharf-conveyors are controlled; and there is a second operating stand on the scale floor of the tower, from which the tower elevators, the scales and the distributing conveyors are operated; both operating stands are connected by telephone. Fig. 2 gives more detail of this house which is erected on re-enforced concrete piling.

SWISS GRAIN TARIFF PROPOSED

At the present time there is a grain monopoly in force in Switzerland, but for some time farmer and legislator alike have been trying to find some other way in which to protect the wheat grower. Now a tariff is proposed. When the monopoly is

abolished, American firms will be free to enter the market. The proposed tariff will be voted upon next autumn at a national referendum.

Import duties are to be used, among other things, for the payment of subsidies to the Swiss farmers in the continuance of the present system of encouraging the domestic wheat growing industry.

A subsidy of around 45 cents a bushel on domestic wheat was placed by the Swiss monopoly created during the war. In addition there was a premium of five francs per 100 kilograms, or about 26 cents per bushel for wheat grown by a farmer and milled for his own use. In mountainous regions this was raised to eight francs. The Federal Council proposes to continue these subsidies without a monopoly. About \$600,000 was provided by the national budget to cover the flour subsidy and about \$2,000,000 was obtained by raising the price of imported grain. With the abolition of the monopoly it was thought necessary to raise the import duty of foreign grain by three francs per 100 kilos, or about 16 cents per bushel, but another solution has been found.

As conditions are today, the Swiss Confederation maintains a certain grain reserve to insure the country's food supply in case of emergency. One-half is stored in government warehouse and the other half is stored by commercial millers. Under the proposed non-monopoly plan, it is proposed that the storage of 50 per cent of the government grain reserve by commercial millers will continue to be

compulsory. The Swiss government is continuing the subsidy to the millers for freight charges on grains shipped to mills situated at some distance from the frontier.

WHEAT SUPPLIES FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR

According to the Department of Agriculture, the world's wheat supply for the remainder of the year appears to be as low as, or lower than, that of last year. There are about 50,000,000 bushels more in Canada than at this time last year, but this increase is offset by decreases in the Southern Hemisphere and in some European countries. Furthermore, the Canadian exportable surplus is probably not more than about 45,000,000 greater than last year. There appears to be a slow foreign demand for Canadian wheat for early June shipment. Trade reports as of the first of June stated that large grain carriers were tied up without any orders. Stocks in the United States are no larger than last year.

MEMBERS of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool will receive approximately \$800,000 in September, representing 6 per cent interest on money borrowed from them to provide an elevator reserve for the purpose of acquiring country and terminal elevators, states a report from Trade Commissioner J. B. Richards.

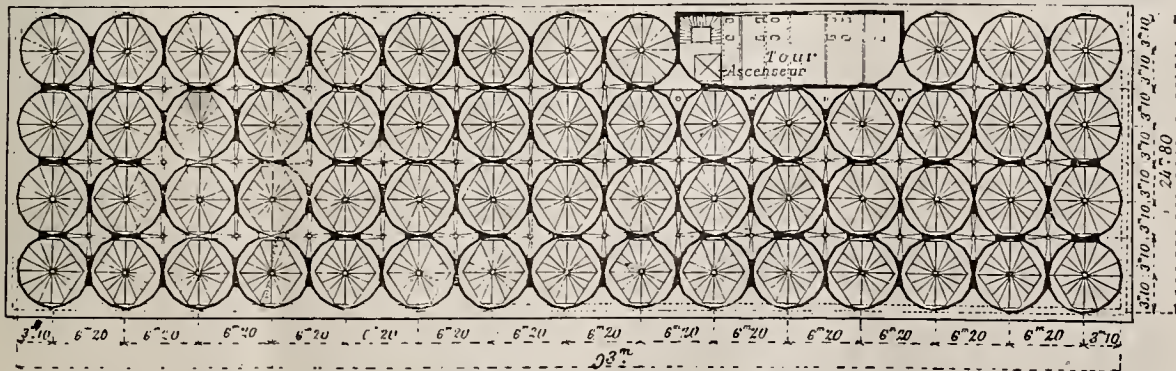


FIG. 2. CROSS SECTION OF THE ELEVATOR AT MARSEILLES

NEWS LETTERS

ST. LOUIS

FAIRMOUNT

CORRESPONDENT

MUCH attention has been shown to the increased wheat business developing in this market. The week ending July 28 St. Louis handled 2,104 cars, the week ending August 4 handled 2,259 cars of wheat; on July 30, 846 cars were received here, which equals about 1,400,000 bushels, the heaviest receipts on record in this market. St. Louis is in a position through its facilities to handle a large volume of wheat and the St. Louis merchants are to be congratulated on the large movement. A great deal of it is for export via the Barge Line through New Orleans. Continued heavy movement is looked forward to.

The Plant Flour Mills Corporation has purchased the Victoria Elevator, with a capacity of 250,000 bushels, from the William D. Orthwein Grain Company, giving them a total capacity now of 1,000,000 bushels, the mill having a capacity of 250,000 bushels, the Victoria Elevator 250,000 bushels and the Brooklyn Street Elevator 500,000 bushels.

Jack Houssman of London, England, is a new member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. Mr. Houssman is the Paris representative of the Continental Grain Company and will be here for several months during the movement of wheat, making his headquarters at the office of the Continental Export Company.

The following were noted among the visitors on the exchange during the past month: W. H. Wierman, manager of the Summit Grain Company of Denver, R. Roth of the Roth Grain Company of Wichita, and N. Enrico Popina of Milan, Italy, was here for a day looking over the grain situation. Mr. Popina is one of the largest grain dealers in Italy and is traveling throughout the United States looking over grain conditions.

Charles A. Wilson, formerly in charge of the sampling department of the Merchants Exchange, is now connected with the Orthwein Grain Company in charge of the wheat sales. Mr. Wilson is considered an expert on grain.

It is with much regret that we announce that Jeannette, the only daughter of Bert Collins, of the Checkerboard Elevator Company, departed this life on July 26. She was sick only a few days and it is stated that she had walking typhoid.

The Missouri Pacific Elevator Company was reported regular on July 11. The elevator is operated by the Missouri Pacific Elevator & Grain Company and leased to the Continental Export Company.

The application of L. P. Roberts of Omaha, Neb., to travel for the Continental Grain Company was placed.

D. P. Moore was an applicant for membership on transfer from W. F. Geigel. Mr. Moore, familiarly known as "Dinty" Moore, succeeded W. F. Geigel as wheat buyer for the Valier Spies Milling Corporation. Mr. Moore was formerly with the Marshall Hall Grain Corporation at their St. Joseph office and on their going out of business he was connected with the Goffe Carkener Company at Kansas City, later with the Kansas Flour Mills Company, at Kansas City, and with the Kansas Flour Mills Company at Omaha. Mr. Moore is well known to the grain trade.

Louis Langstaff has been appointed service foreman of the building, succeeding Mr. Smith as building manager.

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange traffic department announces that effective August 30, 1928, transit will be allowed at St. Louis on grain from Frisco stations from Missouri and Kansas, south and west of St. Louis and Paola, Kan., when the grain or

product is destined to northeast Arkansas, Memphis, Mississippi Valley territory or to the Southeast. This is all new territory for St. Louis and it gives a good opening.

Eugene Smith, for many years secretary and later building manager of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, has resigned on account of failing health. Mr. Smith is well liked by the membership and the hope is that he will soon be again in good health.

On March 15, 1928 carriers serving Indiana, Ohio and Michigan published higher rates on grain and grain products to St. Louis. The increase ranges from one-half to seven cents per hundred and on request the rates were suspended and by reason of the showing made by E. P. Costello, traffic commissioner of the Merchants Exchange, at the hearing in Indiana the Interstate Commerce Commission permitted the old rates to remain in effect.

LOUISVILLE

A. W. WILLIAMS - CORRESPONDENT

BUSINESS has been somewhat better with the grain trade over the month, and as a result of the very slight production of wheat this year, in Kentucky and southern Indiana, grain houses will handle more wheat than normally for the small mills in the rural sections, which generally depend on local wheat.

On the other hand, business has been slow for the elevators and outlook is anything but good, as there is not any local wheat to move to them, and mills not having to care for local wheat will probably not buy as much wheat early as in former years, with the result that their own storage will carry them further. The wheat crop was so poor that there is not nearly enough wheat for fall seeding, and a considerable amount of seed wheat will be purchased this season. Seed dealers and country grain dealers expect to handle a very fair business in both seed wheat and rye this fall.

Local grain dealers report that receipts have been somewhat better, but that demand is slower if anything. Wheat and oats represent the chief handlings. Corn is quiet. Rye is moving just a shade better. Fall outlook for corn is very good, it is said, although acreage is not quite as large as last year in Kentucky. Feed business has been good, especially in dairy feeds, and poultry supplies.

F. C. Dickson, Kentucky Public Elevator Company, remarked that business had been very slow, the company unloading only about one-third of what it should be unloading at this time, when it is generally receiving a lot of wheat coming in on long storage. At the present time total holdings are only about 150,000 bushels of grain, whereas they should be a half million bushels or more.

The Ross Seed Company, jobbers, Louisville, has recently sold a five-year lease on its Second Street property for \$20,000; and has paid \$60,000 for a new plant on Fifteenth Street, between Lytle and Portland, where it will have much larger floor space. The old property had to be vacated to clear space for the approach of the new Louisville and Indiana highway bridge.

Thieves recently made an unsuccessful effort to open a safe of the Henry Fruechtenicht grain office. The combination was battered off, but this particular safe saw many years service in the former German National Bank, and was too tough for ordinary yegg methods.

The Haydon Mill & Grain Company, at Springfield, Ky., has recently gone to electricity and connected up with the lines of the Kentucky Utilities Company, which cover most of the state. Equipment of 100 horsepower capacity was installed.

John S. Green, manager of H. Verhoeff & Co., Louisville grain dealers, was 61 years of age, on August 3. Mr. Green is a native of Henderson, Ky.,

came to Louisville and was connected with the National Bank of Kentucky as a clerk, going with Verhoeff in 1884, and becoming a member of the firm in 1922. He is vice-president and director of the Grain Dealers National Association, member of the Transportation Club, Louisville Board of Trade, and Masons.

Fire loss of about \$15,000 at the plant of the Louisville Hay, Grain & Coal Company, at 815 South Twenty-sixth Street, was said to have been caused by lightning.

A. B. Sawyer, Jr., grain dealer of St. Matthews, Ky., was recently named a member of the Board of Trustees of the Louisville & Jefferson County Home, by County Judge Fox, on recommendation of Mayor Harrison, of Louisville.

Department superintendents have been named for the Kentucky State Fair. Captain Fountleroy, of Kevil, Ky., is in charge of the field seed and grain department; T. M. Harris, Louisville, general seed department. The fair will be at Louisville, the week of September 10. Appointments were made by Newton Bright, commissioner of agriculture, Frankfort.

Henry Fruechtenicht, local grain and feed dealer, who failed to show heavy delivery teams in the State Fair last year, for the first time in many years, due to his teams having grown old, has some new stock now, and will again exhibit this year.

BUFFALO

ELMER M. HILL

CORRESPONDENT

GRAIN receipts at Buffalo terminal elevators in July totalled 26,682,000 bushels as compared with 9,500,000 for the corresponding month of 1927. There also has been an increase in receipts during the season up to July 31, aggregating 8,364,000 bushels. Receipts from the opening of navigation to July 31 were 87,607,000 bushels as compared with 79,243,000 for the same period of last season. During the opening week of August, terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur shipped out more than 9,000,000 bushels of grain and the elevators had approximately 32,000,000 bushels of grain in store at the Twin Ports at the Canadian Head of the Lakes.

Charles H. Williamson, formerly head of the Williamson Forwarding Company of Buffalo, has been appointed manager of the Hecker Elevator Company, Inc., whose new grain elevator at Ohio Street and the Buffalo River is rapidly nearing completion. The new elevator is owned by the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, of New York. Mr. Williamson has opened his new offices at 1217 Chamber of Commerce Building, where he received the congratulations of members of the Buffalo grain and elevator fraternity. Mr. Williamson is considered one of the best known transportation and grain men along the Great Lakes. He served his apprenticeship with the New York Central Railroad. In 1912 he resigned his connection with the railroad and joined the firm of Lunham & Moore, grain forwarders, managing the company's Buffalo office until the outbreak of the war. During the war period, Mr. Williamson was chairman of the Grain Mobilization Committee and handled all the grain traffic for the Government in and out of the Buffalo Harbor. At the close of the war, he founded the Williamson Forwarding Company, which he operated until he sold out in 1926.

Construction work will be started at once on the new feed manufacturing plant for The McMillen Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind., to be built near the foot of Smith Street on a site served by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Nickel Plate Railroads. The new plant will embody all of the newest equipment for the production of feeds and is expected to be in operation early next year. R. V. Craig, formerly traffic commissioner of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, is an executive of The

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McMillen Company, D. W. McMillen is president and founder of the corporation. The new plant will serve the eastern territory. Harry E. Burber, manager of the industrial department of the Chamber of Commerce, was in direct charge of negotiations which resulted in the company's plan for establishing a plant in Buffalo.

The new grain elevator of the Hecker Elevator Company, Inc., is expected to begin operations between September 15 and October 1, it was announced by Mr. Willamson. The elevator will have a storage capacity for 3,000,000 bushels and is equipped with all of the newest devices for quick unloading from boats and reloading into canal boats or freight cars. It is equipped with two rapid marine legs and is a splendid addition to Buffalo's great aggregation of grain elevators along the waterfront. It has connections with the Erie Railroad and other eastern trunk lines.

Oswego has lost its three-year fight for a 2-cent differential under Buffalo on each 100 pounds of ex-lake grain shipped from Oswego to Boston, New York and Philadelphia when the Interstate Commerce Commission found the present rates not unreasonable. Oswego asked a reduction from 13.5 cents on wheat shipped ex-lake to Atlantic Seaboard points to 11.5 cents per 100 pounds. The same decision held, however, that rates from Buffalo and Oswego to New York city alone which now are in effect are unduly prejudicial against Oswego in favor of Buffalo to the extent of 1.5 cents per 100 pounds. The Commission recommends the preference should be removed. This difference, the Commission believes, will result in the diversion of very little grain to Oswego. Buffalo grain interests at the hearing submitted opposition to the stand taken by Oswego, declaring that grain which can be induced to move through Oswego will be diverted from Buffalo. Local interests were willing that other lake ports should have the same rates to the Atlantic Seaboard as Buffalo enjoys but were unwilling that any should have lower or preferential rates. The contention was made that Buffalo is and for many years has been the logical and pre-eminent port for ex-lake grain and that its pre-eminence should not be disturbed. Oswego contended that the completion of the new Welland Ship Canal at a cost of \$100,000,000 by the Dominion Government will give Canadian routes via the Port of Kingston on Lake Ontario an advantage of 3 1/3 cents over the present Canadian routes via Georgian Bay and Port Colborne and a similar advantage over the American routes via Buffalo and other Lake Erie ports. The inevitable consequences, it was declared, would be to transfer much of the Great Lakes grain commerce to Kingston. Regarding the Oswego plea to enlarge its grain business, the Commission declares that it is without authority to adjust rates merely for the purpose of stimulating the trade and commerce of a particular locality or encouraging the movement of traffic through a particular port.

Spencer-Kellogg & Sons, Inc., of Buffalo, elevator operators, has changed its capital structure from 250,000 shares of \$100 par value to 600,000 shares without par value. This change was made at a meeting of stockholders held late last month. For the last three years, the dividend has been \$6 regular and \$1 extra and since incorporation of the business in 1912, the business has shown a net profit in every year and dividend payments have been uninterrupted. It is the company's intention to place the dividend on the new shares at \$1.60 per annum or 40 cents quarterly, which will be equivalent to \$8 per share regularly on the former capitalization. The company's balance sheet as of the close of the third quarter which ended June 9, 1928, shows inventory and current assets at \$11,600,000 with current liabilities slightly under \$925,000. Cash and call loans are sufficient to retire the current obligations by a wide margin.

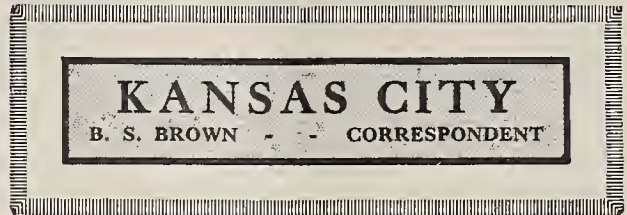
Of the six plants of the American Linseed Company, recently sold to the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, and Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., the latter company will take the western properties and the Archer-Daniels-Midland will take the eastern properties. Both companies paid cash for the properties. Spencer Kellogg of Buffalo met this expansion from surplus without issuing new securities to cover the expenditures.

The grain rate over the New York State Barge Canal from Buffalo to the Atlantic Seaboard has stiffened. The increase from 5 1/2 to 6 cents has quickened the interest of boat owners in the grain carrying trade and more boats are available for this traffic. Both bonded and domestic wheat shipments over the state waterway from Buffalo terminal elevators have shown a good increase this season.

Charles Finkelstein, who for many years operated a feed and hay business in Buffalo, is dead. He was 69 years old. Mr. Finkelstein was born in Russia and came to Buffalo when he was 29 years

old. For the last 25 years he had been actively engaged in the feed and hay business. He is survived by five sons and a daughter. Burial was in Beth El Cemetery.

Chartering in the Great Lakes grain trade has been fairly active this month. A considerable amount of grain tonnage has been lined up so that a steady movement down the lakes to Buffalo is anticipated during the last half of August and early in September. A few cargoes have been placed at Chicago and Fort Williams for Buffalo at 1 3/4 cents and some chartering from Duluth to Georgian Bay at 2 cents for October loading and 2 1/4 cents for early November. There is said to be some winter storage tonnage available at 6 cents but of the few charters already reported in shipping circles, 5 1/2 cents has been the best rate obtained.



NEGOTIATIONS are nearing completion for the lease by the Southwest Milling Company, Kansas City, Kan., of the Wabash Elevator of North Kansas City. The Wabash house has a capacity of 2,100,000 bushels. It formerly was operated by the Nye & Jenks Grain Company, which closed its Kansas City office nearly a year ago. The A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., makers of corn syrup, sugar and starch, leased the house late last year for six months to handle the rush of corn. With the addition of the Wabash Elevator, the Southwestern Milling Company will control more storage capacity than any other mill in Kansas City, the total amounting to 5,350,000 bushels. C. M. Hardenbergh is president and general manager of the Southwestern Milling Company here.

Extensive use of the airplane by grain commission merchants was foreseen recently by George L. Davis of the Davis-Hunt Grain Company on his return from an 800-mile week end flight to points in Kansas. Mr. Davis made the trip in a Ryan monoplane similar to the one used by Colonel Lindbergh. The plane was provided by the Beacon Airways Corporation here. Mr. Davis declared he had demonstrated satisfactorily the practicability of the airplane to the grain commission merchants. He expects to make further use of the airplane to meet his shippers.

The crops already harvested and those expected are prophetic of a great business year for the Southwest, according to L. C. Edwards, president of the Southwest Retail Merchants Council. Mr. Edwards said that the consensus of opinion among the merchants who are convening here from all parts of the trade area is that crop prospects are good everywhere. Mr. Edwards who is from Shattuck, Okla., says that the first small crop of wheat harvested was good, and that corn was expected to yield well.

C. M. Hardenbergh, president of the Southwestern Milling Company and former president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, was reported in a critical condition after an operation for acute appendicitis.

A collision between a motor car driven by Thad L. Hoffman, widely known in Kansas City in the milling and grain business, resulted in the death of Mark Lang and the injury of his two sons who were driving with him. Mr. Hoffman is president of the Kansas Flour Mills Corporation.



THE first car of new wheat arrived during the month of July, consigned to Frank A. Witt, and graded sample on account of moisture content of 17.2 and tested 58 pounds to the bushel. It was shipped from New Lebanon, Sullivan County, Ind., and was shipped by Lewis Brooks.

The new wheat is coming in, and so far has been a disappointment. It is not yielding as much as was predicted and the quality is very poor. If the crop averages 20 per cent of normal it will do well. Few cars will make the grade on account of the many varieties, and the poor quality of seed sown. Farmers have been lured to raise heavy yielding varieties so long, that they have now

reached the point where it is hard to tell what variety they are really raising. Unless Indiana farmers get back to the pure strain of Soft Winter wheat, and let other get-rich-quick varieties alone, the state will lose her long enjoyed reputation of raising pure Soft Red Winter wheat, and many of her largest Soft wheat milling industries. Some millers are offering premiums for true Soft Red Winter wheat, which seems hard to find especially in this state.

The Lew Hill Grain Company received the first car of new oats graded sample on account of garlic, and tested 33 pounds. The oats were shipped from the southwestern part of the state, which seems to be infested with garlic, but aside from the garlic content, the oats were very fine.

The oat crop is fully as good as expected, with some of the grain stained due to the wet weather. The crop, however, promises to be far above normal and will average 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. The acreage is larger than usual, due to the turning under of much of the wheat land, which will undoubtedly cause some wheat mixed oats. The harvest, which should be in full swing at this time, is being held up by unfavorable weather, but arrivals are increasing right along.

H. G. Brumfield, superintendent of the Cleveland Milling & Grain Company's elevator at Beech Grove, was shot through the nose while en route with a fishing party. The car, which was driven by Brumfield, was held up just west of the city, and without warning the bandits fired on the occupants. The machine was riddled with bullets before it could be brought to a stop, and one of the bullets went through Brumfield's nose, inflicting a severe wound. He was confined to his home for a week, but is reported again on duty, and improving.

The Central States Soft Wheat Growers Association have advised their members to dispose of their wheat to the best possible advantage, outside the pool, as they would not be held to their contracts.

First reports from Government scouts seeking traces of the European corn borer in northern Indiana, indicated the pest is spreading since extermination work was concluded last year. Four townships have been added to the list in three northern Indiana counties, bringing the total of known infested townships to 133 in 16 counties. The year closed last fall with 129 townships. New townships reported infected in a report by Paul Ulman in charge of the Indiana laboratory at Auburn, Ind., are Center, and Green Townships in St. Joseph County; Jackson Township, Huntington County, and Jefferson Township, Whitley County. As a result of the finding counties where the borer has been working have been placed under quarantine. All vehicles in nine state roads will be held up and will be searched for sweet corn until October 1.

Kendrick & Sloan have had several cars of the new hay, but will not handle any more until the crop goes through the necessary sweat. The quality of most of the hay is good, with some showing foreign grasses and weeds, but ample supply is in sight to supply the discriminating dealer. The poorer quality will be fed on the farms. Clover and Clover Mixed varieties are very scarce, as most of the Clover was winter killed.

The National Warehouse & Elevator Company of Nashville, Tenn., has purchased the old Urmston Grain Company's elevator, at Sherman Drive and the Big Four R. R., Indianapolis. They will operate a public storage elevator. Some necessary repairs are now being made, and it is said the plant will be ready to start operations very shortly.

The prognosticators are trying to figure out the Indiana corn crop. Early prospects were discouraging. Adverse weather at planting time, and 20 days of rain which interfered with plowing when it was absolutely necessary, and the corn was young. Some fields were lost, especially in the lowlands, along streams, and some from the rapid growth of weeds, but whenever an opportunity presented itself the farmer went to work and plowed. The ground is filled with moisture, the sun has been hot and corn has been growing at the rate of several inches a day. The crop never looked better, and the condition is the same from the lake to the river, and from the Ohio line to the Illinois line. It has a rich green color, that indicates that it is not suffering for the want of moisture, and is now in the tassle, showing signs of silks. Occasionally one finds a "Joy Killer," there is at least one in every community. He reminds us that a dry June for a corn crop, is the old and true saying, but the month of June has been wet, and very wet. So much moisture that shallow roots formed; and the crop has grown up and not down, hence it is figured that high winds will blow the corn over, or a dry month of August will dry out the stalks, because of the lack of rootage. Early in the year it looked

as though Indiana would be almost cropless. A large acreage of wheat was lost by the winter freezes, and the lack of snow to protect it. Oats got a start, and one of the biggest crops in the history of the state is now being harvested. Hay is at least an average crop, and barring the wind and drought that some predict, and an early frost, Indiana will harvest a bumper corn crop.

MILWAUKEE

C. O. SKINROOD - CORRESPONDENT

MILWAUKEE is having an enormous run of winter wheat according to the figures for July trade compiled by Secretary Harry A. Plumb of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, but grain trade in other lines was rather disappointing. The supply of wheat at the local market for the past month was in excess of 1,884,000 bushels as compared with receipts of 1,114,000 bushels for the corresponding week of a year ago.

The malt business in Milwaukee seems to be operating in a considerable slump. At any rate shipments each month are running far below those of the same month of last year. The shipments for July were listed as 248,000 bushels as compared with shipments of 423,000 bushels approximately for the same month of last year. Export demand has fallen off materially.

Brought here from Buffalo the steamer *Sturgeon Boy*, a Wisconsin built craft that served as a Government cargo ship during the war, will be refitted by the Donahue-Stratton Grain Company into a grain drier. It will be used in the case of wrecked grain ships and to supplement elevator drying facilities of this Milwaukee grain concern, which operates not only here, but at Chicago, Depot Harbor and other Great Lakes ports. It has an over all length of 261 feet with a 42 foot beam.

An amendment has been adopted by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce relative to Rule 11, Section 7, specifying the discount on No. 3 White oats as a deliverable grade of grain. The ballot was taken by the general membership. The new rule becomes effective with all grain contracts maturing after September 1 of this year.

Wisconsin had one of the worst crop scares in years when army worms suddenly appeared in a field of oats in Ozaukee County, just north of Milwaukee at the farm of Charles Schmidt, one mile north of Belgium. In a short time the entire field of oats was destroyed as there seemed to be millions of worms at work. The oats were prolific and was almost ready for the binder. They also attacked barley and potatoes nearby in adjoining fields. Farmers hurried to the fields and attempted to plow furrows around them but without any success. G. S. Hales, the Ozaukee County agent, was hastily called to direct the work of combatting the pest. Calls were immediately sent to the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, but the University reported it had had so little experience in this line that it could not help much. According to records, the army worms were only supposed to work at night, but these worms ate voraciously both day and night and speedily destroyed any field that they attacked. To make matters still worse, heavy rains prevented the farmers from even carrying out the remedies proposed as promptly as they should. Finally, after some delay, deep trenches were dug around the entire infested district, both the oats, the barley and potato fields and the trench was filled with poison. Within a few hours thousands of dead worms were collected in all the trenches. In many cases there were 40 or 50 worms to each square foot. This cure proved effective. The horde of worms was turned back and no further damage is now expected.

"The best contract which the city has made in 35 years," is the enthusiastic statement of aldermen with regard to the deal which was made with the Pere Marquette Railroad and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for the rental of the new car ferry slip which the city will build directly south of the new sewage plant along the Kinnickinnic River. The contract was approved by the entire city council. According to the terms of this deal the city is assured of 5 per cent annual return on the investment, plus 3 per cent additional for the maintenance of the dock, and the tenants must also maintain it as provided by the Harbor Commission of Milwaukee.

By transfer of a large block of stock Walter E. Spindler has secured control of the Manitowoc Malting Company and has been named the president. Mr. Spindler is the son-in-law of the founder

of the concern, the late William Rahr. William Rahr, Jr., is now secretary and treasurer of the company. The Manitowoc Malting Company is incorporated for \$750,000 of capital and its elevators have capacity in excess of 1,800,000 bushels of grain. In recent years the plant has been operated at reduced capacity but new equipment has been ordered and the company will be running with a much larger force of employees after next month, according to officials.

John S. Crandall, who has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since 1873, is dead at the age of 94. He was a member of the local board for 55 years. Even with this remarkable record there is another member of the Chamber, George W. Ogden, who was admitted to the board the same year. For a number of years Mr. Crandall was a member of the grain inspection department and he retired about 20 years ago. Mr. Crandall died at the home of his son Walter and was buried in Forest Home Cemetery here. The pallbearers were largely drawn from men in the grain trade here. Frank F. Clapp, Thomas H. Ladd, M. H. Ladd, Charles Brew, Jack Crandall and C. S. Allanson of Chicago. Of the three sons surviving, one is still in the grain business, J. Julius Crandall, who is a member of the firm Crandall & Beck.

Because of the great flood of wheat coming out of the west, many ship loads are being sent to the east, both to the Atlantic Coast and Buffalo. The steamer *Harry T. Ewing* took out 200,000 bushels of wheat from the Kinnickinnic Elevator of Donahue & Stratton Company for Buffalo. The steamer *Negaunee* also loaded out 250,000 bushels of wheat a few days later. These are only samples of the large grain movement to the east, all of which has been derived from the huge wheat crop in Kansas and other states of the Southwest.

Carl Hofmeister has been elected a member of the Milwaukee grain exchange. He will represent the Salyards Grain Company of Minneapolis which is establishing an office here.

J. L. Bowlus, transportation manager of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, states that a general revision of freight rates on grain and grain products should come out of the hearings that are being held now by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Bowlus went out to the Pacific Coast to attend the hearings out there on this subject. A strong movement is under way on the Pacific Coast to draw grain from the district west of the Mississippi River to the western coast ports, Mr. Bowlus declared. He said that the grain men in the West hope to draw shipments by means of highly preferential rates. Milwaukee will sharply oppose any such plans as this, Mr. Bowlus declared, as the stand of Milwaukee grain men is that the grain should be allowed to go to the natural markets and not be deflected to any point where the grain does not belong. Mr. Bowlus stated that another very important principle which is involved in this fight is whether or not grain intended for export should bear a lower rate. The Pacific Coast points want to get grain shipped in there at low rates on an export basis. This point too, will be strenuously opposed by the Milwaukee market, Mr. Bowlus says.

DULUTH

S. J. SCHULTE - CORRESPONDENT

A STIFFENING up in the lake grain rates on this market has come about during the last 10 days. The rate on wheat to Buffalo for prompt shipment now stands at from 1¾ to 2 cents. Vessel interests are now asking 6 cents a bushel for last of the season trips to include winter storage but shippers are only willing to pay 5¾ cents. The boat rate from Duluth to Montreal now stands at from 7 to 8 cents a bushel with 9 and 10 cents quoted for preferred loadings.

Hadley A. Hanson, manager of Logan & Bryan's office on the Duluth Board of Trade, has returned to his duties fully recuperated from an operation for appendicitis.

Grain men of this market were pleased to learn of the reappointment of Francis L. Hanson as a member of the State Board of Appeals. Grain men on this market consider that Mr. Hanson has filled the position of secretary of the local board acceptably during his three-year term.

A. Laird Goodman, formerly of the Duluth Universal Milling Company, has been elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade, taking over a membership from J. H. Ogle, with whom he is now

associated in the vessel shipping business. Another Board of Trade change during the last month was the purchase by C. C. Blair, manager of the Globe Elevator Company, of the membership of C. L. Spaulding.

Stocks of all grains in Duluth and Superior elevators as on August 9 were reported at 8,839,500 bushels.

A happening on this market during the last month was the closing out of the American Linseed Company's offices brought about by the sale of their flaxseed marketing interests to other concerns. It is understood that Percy Fuller, who had been connected with the American Linseed activity here over a long period, has made another connection to be announced later. E. H. Smith, formerly manager of the company's offices on this market, was a recent visitor on the Board.

Specialists in the Durum wheat and rye markets here have been taking advantage of such export inquiry for those grains as developed during the last three weeks. Foreigners were actively in the market for those grains at times, and operators took advantage of any interest shown to work moderate lots from the quantities held in store at the Head of the Lakes elevators. Holdings of Durum wheat in the elevators here have been worked down to 1,460,000 bushels as on August 10, but stocks of Spring wheat at 4,850,000 bushels were larger than operators cared to carry in view of the new crop coming on. While only a few small lots are scheduled for loading at the present, it is understood that a material reduction in holdings of both Spring wheat and Durum soon is likely in view of the receipt of a broader inquiry from the East. Flour mills at the Head of the Lakes and Buffalo were reported to have made some heavy forward bookings of flour during the last few days and their buying to take care of that business is expected to become more of a factor in the market in the near future. Buyers for the mills on this market are understood to be counting upon filing their requirements in the spot market to a great extent on favorable terms in view of the prospective heavy movement of Spring and Durum wheats to the terminals early. Failing unexpected developments, operators can see nothing but low prices ahead for all wheats at the outset of the season at least. General regrets have been expressed by receivers and elevator men that such should be the case, but hopes are entertained on the score of farmers harvesting costs being brought down to a greater extent through the freer use of combines and better co-operation from labor. As compared with a month ago, it was noted that Spring wheat futures as on August 10 were off around 28 cents and Durum wheat futures over 22½ cents. Officials of grain houses here in reply to their farmer customers have expressed strong hopes on the score of marketing conditions becoming more favorable later.

Earl M. White, of the White Grain Company, has returned from a 10 days' auto trip over central and western Minnesota and the Red River Valley of North Dakota. He found the farmers busy cutting and threshing good average crops of Spring wheat and Durum wheat. In Mr. White's opinion, the wheat yields taken in conjunction with the other diversified operations including dairying should place the farmers in comfortable position this fall. He found great disappointment among growers over the low prices of grain. He suggested though that they might find themselves compensated to a great extent through the good average grading of this year's crop and the probability of Spring wheat and Durum wheat running up high in the their protein content.

A movement of new Montana Winter wheat began in some volume to this market a week ago. It ran all the way from 13.40 to 18 per cent in protein content and was disposed of to some extent to millers, the balance going into the elevators.

W. D. Jones, manager of the Hallett & Carey Co.'s Duluth office, is away upon his annual crop inspection and estimating trip over the Northwest. In past season's Bill's estimates of Spring wheat, Durum wheat and flaxseed yields have attracted consideration in trade circles as he has been credited with coming close to the mark.

Specialists in the flaxseed market trade here are all set for heavy operations during the fall and winter months. It is thought that this month's Government crop estimate of 24,500,000 bushels will be greatly exceeded by reason of the continued good growing weather since August 1. They contend that with average weather conditions from now on through the season the great bulk of the late sown acreage has a fighting chance of coming to maturity. Trading in four months futures up to December has been opened and it has been noted that operators have been receiving better buying

orders from outside traders during the last few days. Compared with a month ago, flaxseed prices are off over 20 cents a bushel at from \$2.04 to \$2.07 as on August 10. Operators argue that a broader demand for linseed oil is likely during the present crop year and that a wider sale of the American product in both the East and West should be counted upon.

More business was put through in barley on this market during the last month than in a considerable period back and under pressure of liberal offerings from interior elevators and the country prices have dropped 14 and 15 cents to a spot range of from 64 to 71 cents. Exporters are credited with having taken substantial lots of barley both for malting and latterly for feeds at its lower price level.

Sound to Glenwood Landing, Long Island, where a regulation shore dinner was enjoyed, followed by dancing.

Richard Whitney of Richard Whitney & Co., stock brokers, was among the applicants recently admitted to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

OMAHA
B. O. HOLMQUIST CORRESPONDENT

WHEAT has been moving in good volume for the past two or three weeks from Nebraska to this market. The run from eastern Nebraska was of shorter duration than usual, due to the extreme depression in prices. Farmers in this end of the state are prepared to store their wheat on the farms, and since most of the harvesting is still done with binders, were not forced to market wet wheat. The week just past was one of big receipts from the western section of the state, consisting mostly of combine-threshed wheat, a very large percentage of which was of low grade on account of high moisture content. Receipts have been very well taken care of and to date there has been no serious congestion in the railroad yards. Stocks are piling up but there has been a good milling demand and a good percentage of the arrivals are moving out without delay.

Receipts of oats have been extremely light. Farmers in this territory have raised a good crop of oats but almost the whole crop will be fed on the farms. Barley has moved in good volume from western Nebraska, but although the crop in the eastern end was much larger than normal, very little has been marketed. Due to the comparatively high prices at which corn has been selling, feeders are using a larger percentage of oats and barley. Country elevators report that they are unable to get enough oats to fill their storage space, and most of them will not ship any oats until they are filled to capacity.

Complaints are heard from all sections of this state of damage being done to the growing crop of corn due to extreme heat and lack of rain. The stand is very heavy in all sections of the state and farmers assert that on this account, more than an average amount of rainfall will be needed. Damage has been quite severe in the territory west from Randolph to O'Neill; in the territory surrounding York, Hastings and Grand Island; and reports of corn firing have been received from all sections, including even the river-bottoms in the eastern part of the state. South Dakota reports plenty of rain in most sections, Western Iowa slight damage so far but rain needed soon. Temperatures have been very high but so far there have been no hot winds to increase the damage.

The third annual wheat harvest special train will this year tour the Union Pacific lines during the week commencing August 13. Representatives of the State College of Agriculture will demonstrate methods of crop improvement. F. P. Manchester, secretary, and H. R. Clark, chief inspector, of the Omaha Grain Exchange will make the trip as they have in other years.

E. P. Peck, president of the Omaha Elevator Company, returned last week from a fishing trip to the northern lakes.

I. C. Harden together with Mrs. Harden left last week for a motor trip to Minnesota and Canada. They will stop at Green Lake, Minn., to visit their son, Jimmy Harden, who is spending the summer at a boys' camp, and go from there to Winnipeg, Banff, and Lake Louise.

H. L. Olsen of Portland, Ore., formerly secretary of the Holmquist Elevator Company was in Omaha during July, his first visit here, since leaving nearly 10 years ago to make his home on the North Coast.

R. W. Sage is now assisting in the handling of consignments for the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company.

W. J. Hynes, Jr., has shipped in to market several cars of wheat from his farm near Herman, Nebr. He and his father together had 2200 acres of wheat at Herman and Tekamah, the next station north, which yielded about 30 bushels per acre, and was of very good quality, most of it testing better than 12 per cent protein.

Now associated with the Maney Milling Company is Charles Belman, son-in-law of H. K. Schafer, head of the company. Mr. Belman was formerly

manager in Nebraska and western Iowa for the Lowe Bros. Paint Company but resigned August 1 to enter the grain department of the Maney Milling Company.

The Washburn-Crosby Company of Minneapolis is being represented again this year in the Omaha market by Wm. Nightingale.

GRAIN NEWS FROM BOSTON

By L. C. BREED

Harry S. Leviston, Boston, recently made an extended trip to the wheat fields of the Southwest.

Fred T. Whately, Boston, recently made a tour in the West, during which he visited several milling centers.

Three associate members last month were elected by the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange as follows: Ernest J. Hewitt, grain dealer of South Royalton, Vt.; Harold E. Mellon of Boston; Shaw Loverpool of Boston.

Peter Mullin, assistant secretary Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, returned last week from Cape Cod where he spent his vacation.

Charles H. Rogers of Blake & Robinson Company, Boston, printers, has applied for membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

Elmer W. Dawson, of Dawson-Davis Company, Boston and New York, recently returned from a three-months tour in Europe.

The Board of Directors of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange at a meeting held July 31, appointed H. P. Van de Bogert Jr. to take charge of filling vacancies in the Committee on Rooms. Charles W. Boynton and Arthur Lane were appointed to serve as Committee on Maritime Affairs.

Paul Rothwell of Boston, recently returned from an extended trip to the West.

The United States Shipping Board has denied a motion of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, praying for the dismissal of the petition of the Boston Chamber of Commerce asking for such grain rates as will put the port of Boston on a parity with North Atlantic ports and Philadelphia. This would indicate that further consideration may take place notwithstanding the Boston petition has not made any progress.

Subscriptions to the fund for the entertainment of members of the Grain Dealers National Association at the coming convention, amounted to \$4,000 on August 1.

During the month of July, sales of corn and oats to dealers in New England reached the volume which on the average is marketed in country territory. For chicken wheat and poultry supplies a good demand has prevailed. The sale of feedstuffs has been cut down below the usual summer volume owing to the excellent pasturage that frequent showers developed. At the present time there is a small amount of business being done either for prompt or deferred shipment. The offerings are liberal both by domestic mills and Canadian shippers. These offerings are mostly for prompt shipment, and it has at times been possible to get concessions from Canadian shippers because storage facilities are quite limited.

At Boston the market for hay is very quiet owing to excellent pasturage, and as there is a large crop being harvested, buyers are taking small lots as needed and are not disposed to anticipate their requirements. The receipts for the month of July at Boston were 161 cars. Rye straw, 6 cars.

The stock of grain in regular elevators at Boston as of July 28 were as follows: Wheat, 100,178 bushels; oats, 4,678 bushels; rye, 1,227 bushels.

The receipts of grain at Boston during the month of July, as tabulated by the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, were as follows: Wheat, 13,200 bushels; corn, 1,100 bushels; oats, 35,025 bushels; rye, 2,775 bushels; barley, 35,025 bushels; malt, 2,375 bushels; mill feed, 165 tons; cornmeal 397 barrels; oat meal, 7,956 cases and 630 sacks.

During the month of July, 64,000 bushels of wheat were exported to Hull, England, and 14,714 bushels to Hamburg, Germany.

Among the visitors to the Exchange during the month of July, outside of New England, were the following: James J. Benelista, New York City; F. C. Meyers, Menomonie, Wis.; L. J. Maxwell, Lamar, Colo.; O. M. Krensky, Chicago, Ill.; F. Morgan Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK
C. K. TRAFTON CORRESPONDENT

EARLY in August it was announced on the N. Y. Produce Exchange that a floor manager had been appointed to supervise trading in "Unlisted Securities" and also that a chairman of the Listing Committee had been appointed, but for some unknown reason their names were not divulged. For about a month prior to that announcement nothing definite had been made known regarding the inauguration of the new market; and this probably accounted to a large extent for the lack of activity in the market for Produce Exchange memberships. With buyers holding off for more definite news, and with certain speculative holders somewhat eager to unload, an easier tendency developed. Prices for the regular tickets declined from last month's top level of \$17,000 to \$14,000, at which figure a sale has just been reported, but a bid of the same figure for another ticket was turned down. At the same time an associate ticket sold at \$10,000, compared with \$11,500 a month ago, and further inquiries are reported.

John B. Richardson of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., leading grain merchants of Winnipeg, and John Hunter, secretary-treasurer of the same, company, were selected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange at the early August meeting of the Board of Managers.

Charles E. Grim of Charles E. Grim & Co., securities brokers, who recently resigned his regular membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange, has been elected to associate membership.

Lester Lane Smith, dealer in securities, is an applicant for membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Charles J. S. Allan, connected with Smith, Murphy & Co., Inc., grain exporters, was admitted to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange at the last meeting of the Board of Managers.

August G. Neidhart of Rumsey & Co., well-known commission merchants on the Chicago Board of Trade, who came east on a vacation trip via the Great Lakes and Buffalo, was on the Produce Exchange floor for a short time late in July, being introduced to local grain dealers by his firm's representative, Edgar F. Richards.

Joseph Mark of Irving Weis & Co., commission merchants and brokers, has been elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

L. Cerboni of the Bunge-North American Grain Company, grain commission merchants, was among the applicants recently elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

James A. Cavaney, well-known member of the Chicago Board of Trade, paid a brief visit to friends on the N. Y. Produce Exchange last month.

Harris Hyman, Jr., of Hyman & Co., stock and cotton brokers, has been elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

Charles N. Shlenker of Charles Fairchild & Co., commission merchants in grain and cottonseed oil, was elected to membership in the N. Y. Produce Exchange early in August.

The monotony of every-day business life on the N. Y. Produce Exchange was relieved to a considerable degree early in August by the outing of the members of the Bowling League and their guests, numbering close to two hundred all told. A special steamer was chartered to take the party up the

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

HALF a dozen circuses, each carrying its quota of hay consuming elephants, camels, and horses, are in the midst of their tours this month. American circuses and zoos have added to their stock of animals in recent years until their annual taking of hay and straw amounts to nearly 200,000 tons per year or over 15,000 tons per month. In addition, about 1,000,000 bushels of oats, corn, and miscellaneous grain-basis feeds are bought annually. This represents one corner of the national hay market which has widened, rather than narrowed in recent years.

To get a line on just what the feed requirements are of a large "tent city," consider these figures from a single circus, the combined show of Ringling Bros., and Barnum and Bailey. In its traveling stables are 735 horses, six herds of elephants (from five to nine to a herd), 60 camels, and 1,000 other wild and not-so-wild animals, all of which require straw for bedding, if not hay for feed. "All provisions and foods," says a Bailey representative in Chicago, "are bought by our purchasing agents in local markets." A few items on the daily shopping list for this outfit are: 50 tons of hay, 20 tons of straw, and 350 bushels of oats.

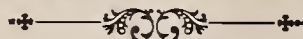
The in-transit season of this circus is about 200 days, and its requirements en route include 70,000 bushels of oats, and 14,000 tons of hay and straw.

At Sarasota, Fla., this circus spends the winter, and almost again as much hay and grain is ordered for delivery there as is bought during the time the outfit is on the road.

WHERE HAY FOR ONE CIRCUS WILL BE BOUGHT THIS MONTH AND FALL

Starting its season each year during the early spring in Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y., the Ringling-Bailey circus goes on tour "under canvas about May 1. By the middle of July, it has made its way to Chicago, where it stays a week, buying incidentally, several hundred tons of hay

Circus Days Help Hay Dealers



and straw during its stay in Grant Park. Owing to certain conditions which have to be met along the way, the exact route cannot be forecast for the balance of the year. But it is known that, with



A CIRCUS CAMEL FASTS THREE MONTHS, THEN EATS 10 BALES OF HAY PER MONTH

comparatively few variations, the itinerary will be as for the 1927 season, which was as follows:

August 22-27, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, and Salem, Ore.

August 29 to September 4, Chico, Sacramento, Oakland and San Francisco, Calif.

September 5 to 17, San Jose, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Diego, Calif., and Phoe-

nix, Ariz. At all of these points, fresh hay and straw must be purchased from local feed firms.

(Meanwhile, other circuses will be criss-crossing the central states, buying, altogether, hundreds of tons of hay, and straw daily from dealers able to furnish high quality grades. A full grown elephant consumes a bale a day. Timothy is preferred.)

September 19 to 24, El Paso, Amarillo, Quanah, and Wichita Falls.

September 26, to October 1, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston, Beaumont.

October 3 to 8, from Shreveport, La., to Paducah, Ky.

October 10, from Nashville, Tenn., to Lynchburg. October 17 to 21, from Richmond, Va., to Greensboro, N. C. From that point the course turns south toward Sarasota, Fla., winter quarters.

More often than once in a blue moon, a circus elephant goes Democratic. The half-inch steel chain around its lead foot snaps—as straw, and with a flap of its elevator bucket-like ears, and a triumphal trumpeting, three tons of elephant lumber through the commissary, horse tent, dressing rooms, or anything else between the fugitive and the nearest tall timber.

Before the Enfield is resorted to, and shooting down \$5,000 or \$10,000 naturally is a last resort, the keeper goes out with a five-pound tuft of choice, smelly hay tied to the saddle horn. Overtaking the elephant, the hay is used as a lure. Once in a blue moon the trick works. The elephant eats the hay. The keeper snaps on a new footcuff. A nickel's worth of Timothy has saved \$10,000, and proved the power of hay. At Lewiston, Idaho, on August 9, five elephants escaped from a circus herd, and terrified residents of that city until the mayor, who had not taken his oath of office lightly, shot and killed the most troublesome of the fugitive quintette. The other four succumbed to the perfume of new cut Timothy.

FEED MARKET GENERALLY LOWER

A poor demand and general price decline featured the feed market for the week ending August 9, according to the weekly feed market review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Liberal offerings of wheat millfeeds by mills and resellers, increased flour mill activity, prevailing weak wheat market, cheaper oats, and general tendency of buyers to hesitate purchasing stocks for more than immediate needs were the principal factors affecting the continued market weakness and sharp price decline of wheat millfeeds. Generally, prices of bran which have been declining sharply since early in May, 1928, are now at the lowest point since late in the fall of 1926. Heavier wheat offal prices, with exception of Red Dog which remained unchanged due principally to light supplies and good demand, declined relatively more than bran prices. Concentrate feed markets were for the most part weak and inactive with prices lower. Corn feeds quotations were lower as demand was light and offerings liberal. Alfalfa meal was steady with a fair demand.

Pastures are still mostly good in the East, except for some local dryness in the Ohio valley. Recent rains helped ranges and pastures in the northern great plains and in the southwest. However, rains are needed west of the Rocky Mountains.

Wheat millfeed production as measured by flour output has been increasing rapidly since the first week in July. During the week ending August 4 about 1,533,000 barrels of flour were produced at the principal milling centers as compared to 1,503,000 barrels last week, and is the largest weekly output since the first of January. At Buffalo mills were reported to be running at 75 per cent capacity

and at Kansas City 93 per cent. Offerings of wheat feeds were thus generally liberal and with poor demand prices were sharply lower, especially for bran and flour middlings. Red Dog was firm due to light offerings and good demand. Little interest has developed so far for future shipments of wheat feeds, as liberal offerings and increased mill activity has quieted any fear in regard to ultimate supplies.

At Minneapolis and Buffalo large offerings of wheat feeds tended to be a major factor in depressing prices. At Kansas City indications point to increased interest on part mixers and eastern buyers in deferred positions. Demand, however, for deferred shipments were not equal to offerings.

Cottonseed cake and meal market situation was generally weak and inactive with prices continuing downward to a new crop basis. The prospective supply of cottonseed cake and meal based upon the Government cotton report, August 1, and present stocks of cottonseed and cottonseed cake and meal will be about 150,000 tons more than last season. From an indicated total cotton production on August 1 of 14,291,000 bales compared to 12,955,000 bales produced in 1927, approximately 600,000 more tons of cottonseed is potentially available. Based on cake and meal outturn in the past, this additional seed supply would indicate about 200,000 more tons of cottonseed cake and meal for the coming season. However, stocks of cottonseed and cottonseed cake and meal at present are very low, approximately one-third of the supply a year ago.

Linseed meal had light offerings balanced by little or no demand with prices slightly lower. These were the week's principal factors in this market. At Buffalo mill production continued very light. The market at Minneapolis was weak with

a dull demand. The indicated accumulation of stocks at this market has tended to make buyers rather indifferent. Occasional inquiries were reported filled by resellers at prices below mill quotations.

Alfalfa meal was quoted firm principally due to the poor quality of hay offered and mills inability to make green meal. Only a limited demand was noted for the lower grades.

Gluten meal situation continues about unchanged with fair scattered demand and rather liberal offerings by resellers and larger independent mills. Prices were generally unchanged.

Hominy feed market was reported easy with liberal offerings by mills and resellers of Yellow and White hominy and a poor demand. Mill production has been rather heavy and prices were forced lower in order to stimulate stock movement.

VARIEGATED VS. COMMON ALFALFA

Farmers are being advised to choose variegated strains of Alfalfa, or those varieties which produce flowers of varied colors, if they want a super-winter hardy strain. Tests have been made to prove the superiority of this strain over common Alfalfa.

Two farmers seeded Grimm, Baltic, Canadian Variegated, Hardigan, South Dakota 12 and Kansas Common side by side on each of their farms a year ago this past spring. Each man had applied limestone before seeding. The variegated strains—Grimm, Baltic, Canadian Variegated and Hardigan—all came through the winter without any apparent winter-killing. South Dakota 12, a strain developed from common Alfalfa, came through with a fairly good stand, while the common Alfalfa killed out rather seriously.

A FEED BUSINESS WHICH BEGAN ON THE FARM

In a good many cases feed manufacturers who have had very inauspicious beginnings have succeeded in building a feed trade of considerable magnitude. In some instances this development could not possibly have been anticipated, but the executives in charge have had sufficient breadth of vision to take advantage of the opportunities offered when they presented themselves. One such enterprise which arose from a modest beginning is the Bloomington Milling Company, which operates a plant at Bloomington, Ill., as well as another at Carlock, Ill.

J. C. Zimmerman is the owner, and he commenced grinding feed on the farm, using a tractor and a small mill. In a short time the business had grown to such proportions that he built the mill in Carlock; and three years later the Bloomington plant was built. On this page is shown a reproduction of a photograph of the Bloomington mill and elevator.

This plant is of frame ironclad construction, and has dimensions of 100 feet in length and 48 feet in width. It affords a storage capacity of 15,000 bushels of grain, and this has been divided among eight bins. Two Eureka Grain Cleaners, manufactured by S. Howes Company, Inc., Silver Creek,

the poultry department of the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, is one of these. He has been engaged this summer in special poultry work for The Early & Daniel Company, manufacturers of Tuxedo feeds at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The work which he has been doing for this enterprising Cincinnati feed manufacturing concern has taken him over most of six states and will extend throughout practically the entire allotted summer vacation period.

ARMY TESTS PROVE WORTH OF PRAIRIE HAY

The practical experience of many horse, mule, and cattle feeders in the North Central, South Central, and Western States, as well as the experience of the United States Army in horse feeding, is that most of the Prairie Hays or "grass hays" are fully as nutritious as Timothy or Johnson hay, provided the grass hays are of comparable grade. Indeed, several kinds of Prairie hay and "grass hay" produced under soil and climatic conditions which the very favorable to hay quality are considered superior to Timothy or Johnson hay of equal grade.

Feeders who wish to buy upland Prairie hay or "grass hay" may be assured of obtaining good feed value in such hays if they will specify either United States No. 1 Upland Prairie, United States No. 2

hay must not contain over 20 per cent foreign material. U. S. Sample grade is either (a) hay that is unsound because of wetness, must, or mold, (b) hay which contains over 20 per cent foreign material, or (c) badly overripe hay.

These brief descriptions of the various United States grades of Prairie hay, grass hay, Timothy hay, and Johnson hay, show that the hay of each grade has a somewhat different quality or feed value. There is no material difference, however, in the feed value of Timothy and upland Prairie hay if the two kinds of hay are of the same grade.

BLACKLISTS OVERRIPE HAYS

Prejudice against certain kinds of hay on the claim of inferior feeding value is often due to a difference in quality rather than to the kind of hay, according to E. C. Parker, Federal hay standardization specialist. Many horse, mule and cattle feeders, Mr. Parker says, are of the opinion that hay made from either prairie grass or other grasses is of inferior value to either Timothy or Johnson hay. This prejudice is usually justified where Bluestem, Bluegrass, Redtop, or other kind of grass hay is overripe, bleached and fibrous when harvested, because all kinds of Prairie or other "grass hays," when overripe, are comparatively low in feed value and palatability.

The same is true, however, of overripe Timothy or Johnson hay. Analyses of Timothy cut at various stages of maturity show that Timothy cut not later than full bloom has a higher feed value than Timothy cut at the ripe seed stage.

Variations in feed value of all hay are caused by time of cutting, weather damage, and fermentation. The United States standards for Timothy, Johnson, Prairie and grass hay reflect approximately these variations, so that usually the grade or quality of any of these hays is of more importance than the kind as a guide to feed value.

STOCKTON FEED MILL TO DOUBLE CAPACITY

By C. W. GEIGER

The capacity of the Stockton feed mill of the Poultry Producers of Central California will be doubled within the next few months as a result of negotiations recently concluded. The Stockton Chamber of Commerce co-operated actively in bringing about the development which will mean additional payroll, the investment of many thousands of dollars in Stockton and the continued growth of the poultry industry in the vicinity of Stockton.

San Joaquin County is becoming one of the principal poultry sections of the West and the Stockton mill already is the largest operated by the Association. In the transaction just closed, the Poultry Producers acquire two pieces of property, one of which has a frontage of 100 feet on Madison Street and a depth of 200 feet and is occupied by a one-story brick building. The other parcel has a 112-foot frontage and is 100 feet deep. It is occupied by a three-story brick building and is connected with water frontage leased from the city by an overhead conveyor which will be used to handle freight moving by water.

Conditions at Stockton for the manufacture of stock and poultry feeds are exceedingly favorable, making this one of the most important milling centers in the West. The Poultry Producers' plant was established in Stockton late in 1926 to employ about seven. Early in 1927 10 were employed and within recent months an average of 55 persons have been on the payroll. This number will be greatly increased with the impending expansion of the Stockton plant.

MO-PAC. HAY RATE TOO HIGH

An award of reparation has been recommended by Examiner Later, of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of the Green Boots Construction Company, against the Missouri-Pacific line, on a finding that rates charged on hay from Rose, and Yates Center, Kan., to Oklahoma City, Okla., were "inapplicable." The rates were unreasonably high, he said, to the extent that they exceeded 40.5 cents per 100 pounds.



PLANT OF THE BLOOMINGTON (ILL.) MILLING COMPANY

N. Y., give an adequate capacity for cleaning; and the house has a shipping capacity of four cars daily.

There are three feed grinders, and the company is thus enabled to manufacture 10 tons of feed per hour. One of these grinders is a Eureka unit and another of them is a Monarch, supplied by Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.

Electric power is used, and seven motors, some of which were installed by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, have an aggregate of 150 horsepower. Direct drives are used. Three scales complete the list of major equipment, of the hopper and dump types.

The principal grains handled are wheat, corn, oats, barley and kafir corn. In addition to these the company has its large millfeed business, as well as a trade in tankage, salt, etc. Good transportation facilities are available, as the company's plant is situated along the main line of the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

"Fritz" Holderly is superintendent of the Bloomington plant.

SPECIALIST WITH "TUXEDO" FEEDS

More and more the feed manufacturers are calling in the men of the experimental colleges and schools who have theories in regard to poultry raising, and cattle feeding, with the result that both benefit by the exchange of ideas and practical knowledge. A. R. Winter, assistant professor of

Upland Prairie, United States No. 1 Grass Hay, or United States No. 2 Grass Hay in their purchase orders. In some seasons, and in some markets, the supplies of United States No. 1 hay are limited, although in some localities and markets ample supplies of this grade are normally available.

The Federal No. 2 grade is the more common trading grade, and hay of this grade is sound and of good feed value though not so green as hay of the No. 1 grade. Receivers desiring upland Prairie hay or "grass hay" of good quality may order hay of the grades above mentioned.

HAY GRADES SHOW FEED VALUE

Hay to meet the requirements of the Federal No. 1 grade must be cut early, cured with little or no damage from rain or sweating, and must not contain over 10 per cent of foreign material. Hay which meets the requirements of the United States No. 2 grade consists, usually, of either (a) early cut hay which received an appreciable though not severe degree of weather damage, or (b) late cut, though not fully ripe, hay which was cured with little or no weather damage, and in either case the hay must not contain over 15 per cent foreign material.

Hay which meets the requirements of the U. S. No. 3 grade consists, usually, of either (a) early cut hay which was severely weather damaged, or (b) distinctly overripe hay, and in either case the

HOW WE SAVED OUR FLOCK OF CHICKS

By FRANK GAVAN, GARDENER
Benedictine Sisters of Chicago Academy

When the chicks in our brooder house were three or four weeks old, in May, they began to get droopy, listless, and sick looking. Some of the droppings were bloody. Two or three of the chicks died.

I went for advice to Barnard's Seed Store in Chicago where I buy poultry supplies and they told me the chicks probably had coccidiosis.

They suggested that I mix dry skim milk with the developing mash I was using, about half and half. They suggested also that I call at the office of the American Dry Milk Institute for more information.

I did this, and received bulletins about the disease, and also a sample of dry skim milk which I started feeding immediately. At the same time they told me where to order dry skim milk and I ordered 25 pounds the same afternoon.

I mixed three measures of dry skim milk with four measures of the mash feed we were using and started feeding this to the chicks. Only three or four more died, and the others began to get better right away. Three or four of those which lived had the disease so badly that they have never gotten over it, but the others have all recovered and are now strong, healthy, normal chicks. Out of 200, we lost not more than 10 or 12 in all. When I first started out to find out what was wrong, I was sure we were going to lose at least half the flock.

We fed the heavy milk mash only two or three weeks, and then gradually reduced the amount of milk until now they are not receiving any.

Next year, I am going to have some dry skim milk on hand and start feeding 5 or 10 per cent in the mash as soon as the chicks start eating.

NEW YORK FEED PRICES AGAIN LOWER

By C. K. TRAFTON

In spite of a further general downward movement, which was quite drastic on some descriptions, business in feeding stuffs was just about as slow during the past month as it is generally expected to be during mid-summer. It is true that fair trade was done in spring bran, but it was made up wholly of scattered small lots for "filling-in" purposes, while business in other items was extremely slow. The continued downward movement was again traceable partly to additional offerings of Canadian feeds as producers across the border met the lower prices named on this side last month; although this feature was not so important locally as it was in Boston territory where better freight rates made such importations more profitable. Millers were also forced to meet the lower prices for other feedstuffs, and notably oats, of which large quantities were evidently being fed because of their cheapness. The decline could not be ascribed to any noteworthy pressure of supplies as many of the large Buffalo mills were taking full time on their deliveries for July and some were said to be considerably delayed on shipments. As noted last week, Red Dog and other heavy feeds remained relatively steady. Reversing the action of the preceding month, standard Middlings took a pronounced lead in the downward movement, falling \$7.50 per ton or to \$33.75, and thus losing nearly all of its premium over Spring bran which declined \$2.25 lower to \$33. Corn goods reacted to the strength in the corn market.

LIGHT RECEIPTS CAUSE STEADY HAY MARKET IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

The decline in hay prices during June and early July in the New York market owing to the much heavier arrivals attracted by the higher levels previously prevailing served to cause a sharp falling-off in the arrivals during the month under review, but nevertheless, this shrinkage failed to bring about any advance in prices. The very hot weather prevailing for a good part of the time

naturally cut down consumption. The inability of receivers at railroad terminals to establish a higher basis was also owing in part to the arrival of additional quantities by barges and river boats which were available at concessions owing to the lower freight rates.

As usual, what demand there was still seemed to be confined mainly to choice grades in large bales and, also as usual, the bulk of the arrivals consisted of ordinary or poor grades in small bales. Most of the hay coming in failed to come up to grade, so that it was generally very difficult to secure really good No. 2, while only about one car in a hundred could be called No. 1. Nevertheless, the latter is still generally quoted at \$24, with \$25 as an extreme top; while No. 2 is quoted at \$22 @ \$23 and No. 3 at \$18 @ \$20. There was a particular scarcity of really choice No. 1 in small bales, and hence the basis was advanced \$1. to \$23 @ \$24, while No. 2 and No. 3 remained at \$19 @ \$21 and \$15 @ \$16 respectively. The really poor stuff was difficult to sell even at \$13 @ \$14. Conservative distributors are convinced that prices will remain steady until the first of September as they do not look for any noteworthy increase in arrivals. Owing to the prolonged wet weather farmers have been greatly hampered in their work, so that the crop over wide areas is generally reported as two to three weeks late. As a consequence the movement of the new crop is not expected to assume any proportions until sometime between September 1 and 10. While a heavier movement thereafter may cause a somewhat easier market, it is argued that prices for the really top grades may be well maintained as a continued shortage may be expected inasmuch as much of the hay has become over-ripe and otherwise impaired in quality as a result of the wet weather.

NEW FEED BRANDS

"HONEY DEW" for poultry feed and stock feed, namely, pig meal, calf meal, egg mash, baby chick starter, hog fattener, dairy rations, oil meal, tankage, mineralized stock and poultry feeds, meal for horses, meal for mules, meal for sheep and meal for swine. Fred William Simpson, doing business as Western States Farmers Exchange and Honey Dew Mills, Chicago, Ill. Filed May 16, 1928. Serial No. 266,486. Published July 3, 1928.

"PRINA" wheat mixed feed for cattle, hogs and poultry. The Frank R. Prina Corporation, New



York, N. Y. Filed April 4, 1928. Serial No. 264,328. Published July 3, 1928.

"FARM KING" mill feeds. Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company, Lawrenceburg, Ind. Filed April 21, 1928. Serial No. 265,218. Published July 10, 1928.

"WIRTHMORE 16" feed for dairy stock. St. Albans Grain Company, St. Albans, Vt. Filed March 14, 1928. Serial No. 263,174. Published July 17, 1928.

"WIRTHMORE HORSE FEED" horse feed. St. Albans Grain Company, St. Albans, Vt. Filed March 14, 1928. Serial No. 263,175. Published July 17, 1928.

"NAVAJO" bay chick scratch composed of cracked corn, cracked milo, cracked kaffir, cracked wheat and millet, chick starter, re-cleaned choice pinto beans, re-cleaned baby lima beans, choice re-cleaned black eye peas, hen scratch, laying mash

and dairy feed. The Blotz-Henneman Seed Company, Clayton, N. M. Filed May 11, 1928. Serial No. 266,236. Published July 17, 1928.

"HYGRADE 20 MILK RATION" feeds and dairy stock known as 20 Milk Ration and 24 Dairy Feed. St. Albans Grain Company, St. Albans, Vt. Filed March 14, 1928. Serial No. 263,176. Published July 17, 1928.

"FUL-FLO" feed for livestock. Universal Mills, Fort Worth, Texas. Filed May 29, 1928. Serial No. 267,220. Published July 24, 1928.

"MOR-GAIN" pig meal; poultry feeds, including laying mash, growing mash, poultry scratch, chick scratch and starting mash; and dairy feeds including dairy supplement. Kent & Co., Indianola, Iowa. Filed March 26, 1928. Serial No. 263,766. Published July 24, 1928.

"EVERY DAY" poultry feed and stock feeds. Rudy-Patrick Seed Company, Kansas City, Mo. Filed May 28, 1928. Serial No. 267,146. Published July 31, 1928.

"VITAFALFA" poultry and stock feed. Poultry Producers of Central California, San Francisco, Calif. Filed February 8, 1928. Serial No. 261,384. Published July 31, 1928.

Trademarks Registered

244,113. Dairy and poultry feed. Statesville Flour Mills Company, Statesville, N. C. Filed March 1, 1928. Serial No. 262,492. Published April 24, 1928. Registered July 10, 1928.

244,600. Stock feeds. Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., Kansas City, Kan. Filed February 28, 1928. Serial No. 262,376. Published May 15, 1928. Registered July 24, 1928.

244,609. Poultry feed, stock feed, and dairy feed. Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Filed December 4, 1926. Serial No. 240,992. Published January 11, 1927. Registered July 24, 1928.

244,775. Horse feed, dairy feed, scratch feed, laying mash, chick starter and mill feed. Pinnacle Mills, Morristown, Tenn. Filed March 21, 1928. Serial No. 263,560. Published May 8, 1928. Registered July 24, 1928.

RECENT JAY BEE SALES

The recent sales of feed mills by J. B. Sedberry, Inc., Utica, N. Y., include the following:

Connor Land & Lumber Company, Laona, Wis., one No. 3 SD. C.; Atlanta Flour & Grain Company, Atlanta, Ga., one No. 4 WD. C.; Geo. Uhlenhopp, Kesley, Iowa, one No. 3 SD. C.; L. L. Horton, Tolono, Ill., one No. 2 UX; A. F. Davis, Arthur, Ill., one No. 3 UX D.C.; Piedmont Feed Mill, Piedmont, S. C.; one No. 4 W.D.C.; Milton Grain Company, Bentonville, Ind., one No. 3 UX; C. J. Schmidt, Waunakee, Wis., one No. 3 SD.C.; Indiana Hide & Tallow Company, Huntington, Ind., one No. 2 SD.C.; Charley Taylor, Lexington, S. C., one No. 3 UX D.C.; Fred Jones, Durant, Okla., one No. 4 W with fan; Clements Farmers Elevator, Clements, Ill., one No. 3 UX D.C.; Karns Grain Produce Company, Oswego, Kan., one No. 3 SD.C.; H. G. Zeigler, Aurora, Ore., one No. 3 UX; Sharp Elevator Company, Sioux Falls, S. D., one No. 4 W.D.C.; North Robinson Equity Exchange, North Robinson, Ohio, one No. 3 UX; Lebanon Farmers Cooperative Company, Lebanon, Ohio, one No. 3 SD.C.; Atlantic Milling Company, Augusta, Ga., one No. 4 WD.C.; E. L. Wheeler & Co., Onarga, Ill., one No. 3 S.D.C.; Peabody Cooperative Company, Peabody, Ind., one No. 4 T with fan; Gutwein Milling Company, Francesville, Ind., one No. 3 SD.C.; Farmers Advancement Association, Brillion, Wis., one No. 3 SD.C.; Poole Mill, Hobart, Okla., one No. 4 W with fan; Ainsworth Boone Company, Kentland, Ind., one No. 2 SD.C.; Herman Hey, LaPorte City, Iowa, one No. 4 WD.C.; J. A. Edwards, Seneca, S. C., one No. 2 T with fan; C. N. Smith, Hills, Iowa, one No. 3 SD.C.; Edgerton Elevator Company, Edgerton, Ohio, one No. 3 SD.C.; M. J. Virgil, Elkhart, Ind., one No. 3 SD.C.; Grothe Bros., Dorchester, Neb., one No. 4 T with fan; Chas. M. Schwab, Loretta, Pa., one No. 2 SD.C.; W. L. Musk, Hoopeston, Ill., one No. 3 SD.C.; Mt. Cavalry Coal & Lumber Company, Mt. Cavalry, Wis., one No. 2 U; J. E. Phillip, Green Valley, Ill., one No. 2 U; Roanoke Milling Company, Roanoke, Ill., one No. 4 T with fan; Eckert, Ray & Bader Elevator & Grain Company, Mendota, Ill., one No. 3 SD.C.; Farmers Feed Store, Dunkirk, Ind., one No. 3 SD.C.; Cathcart & Son, Kingsley, Iowa, one No. 4 W with fan; Joyce Grain & Coal Company, Eagle Grove, Iowa, one No. 3 SD.C.; A. N. Strauch, Royal Center, Ind., one No. 2 T with fan; J. C. Phillips, Star City, Ind., one No. 3 SD.C.; Lockport Dupage Farmers Elevator, Lockport, Ill., one No. 4 WD.C.; Hinckley Grain Company, Hinckley, Ill., one No. 3 SD.C.; Dixie Mill Feed & Grain Company, Kansas City, Kan., three No. 4 WD.C.; Grown Company Seed House, Hiawatha, Kan., one No. 3 UX.

ASSOCIATIONS

BOSTON TO ENTERTAIN G. D. N. A. IN SEPTEMBER

On September 24, 25 and 26 there is going to be a general mobilization of the grain trade at Boston, Mass. In other words, the annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association will be held at the Statler Hotel in that city on the dates named, and Secretary Charles Quinn along with the other officers have the plans well under way. This will afford some an opportunity to combine business with pleasure and spend a few days attending the meetings, after which some interesting sight seeing and other vacation activities may conveniently be indulged.

The Boston grain men are waiting for their visiting colleagues and have been planning things for their enjoyment ever since last spring. Every inducement is being offered to secure as large and representative a group as possible present at this meeting; and the business portion of the program is having just as careful attention at the hands of those in charge as is the entertainment portion getting by the local grain men.

Committees have been named by President Tapper of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange to take charge of the various features of the convention. The committees are as follows:

Executive Committee: Albert K. Tapper, chairman; Carl J. B. Currie, Paul T. Rothwell, Edward G. Morris, Herbert L. Hammond.

Finance Committee: Herbert L. Hammond, chair-



PRESIDENT TAPPER

man; William H. Driscoll, Warren G. Torrey, George W. Gilmore and Lyman G. Smith.

Transportation Committee: Paul T. Rothwell, chairman; Ralph A. Gallagher, Charles W. Boynton, Arthur F. Hopkins, Stephen T. Donahoe and John J. King.

Hotel and Reception Committee: Edward G. Morris, chairman; Otis S. Lapham, John A. Schroeder, Nathaniel F. Brady, and Andrew L. O'Toole.

Under the general head of "Entertainment" six sub-committees have been appointed. Carl J. B. Currie will have general supervision of all these six committees and see that they function properly. These six committees with their members are:

Banquet Committee: Henry L. Atwell, vice-chairman; William M. Wise, Alfred W. Godfrey, William H. Driscoll, John H. Lee, Arthur F. Hopkins, Edson B. Smith.

Dance Committee: George Catlin, vice-chairman; Roderic N. MacDonald, Henry L. Atwell, Charles J. Enos, F. J. Sennott, Charles A. Perry, Moulton Cox.

Committee for the Boat Trip: John A. Schroeder, vice-chairman; Harry N. Vaughn, John J. Boyle, John J. King, Henry A. Cassidy, Chris. O'Leary, Clarence G. Newton.

Committee for the Concord and Lexington Trip: Otis S. Lapham, vice-chairman; F. Elmer Fenton, Edward G. Monahan, Albert H. Mellen, George W. Lee, Lyman G. Smith, and Matthew D. Benzaquin.

Golf Committee: William H. Mitchell, Jr., vice-

chairman; Warren G. Torrey, Arthur T. Safford, Leon H. Davis and Stanley T. Donahoe.

Committee for Theater Party: Robert S. Wallace, George H. Hopkins and Joseph A. Bassett.

Decorations Committee: Fred S. Colby, Arthur E. MacBrine and A. J. Benzaquin.

Weather Committee: Frank A. Noyes, chairman; Charles A. Bache and James F. Hammers.

Those who enjoy visiting historical places and seeking famous spots will find a profusion of them in and around Boston. Only to mention a few of the noteworthy sights, it is here that the visitor can see Bunker Hill, Faneuil Hall, Lexington and Concord, Boston Common, the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin, and countless homes of prominent men who figured in American history, such as John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Winthrop, John Cotton, Longfellow, Agassiz, and many others.

Boston was probably the scene of the most widely celebrated tea party ever held. They are still talking about it and writing histories about it. And it is not at all unlikely that the style of entertainment which the Boston grain men will prepare for the Grain Dealers National Association will make this year's annual convention just as important in the history of grain conventions as was the Boston Tea Party among major social functions of the world at large.

WINNIPEG MEETING NAMES OFFICERS

On August 2, at the annual meeting of the Northwest Grain Dealers Association, in Winnipeg, Man., officers were elected. The following were named: C. E. Hayles, of the Dominion Elevator Company, president; C. I. Hall, of the Central Grain Company, vice-president. Directors: W. A. Hastings, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Ltd.; C. H. Forsyth, of the Canadian Elevator Company; R. G. Beattie, of the North Star Grain Company; D. A. Kane, of the McLaughlin Elevator Company; H. C. Nicholls, of the Dominion Elevator Company; J. A. McDonald, of the Province Elevator Company, and J. E. Dudley, of the British America Elevator Company.

NATIONAL HAY MEETING IS PLANNED

This year preparations are being made by the Northeastern Indiana Hay Dealers Association to entertain the National Hay Association in Fort Wayne, Ind. This will be the thirty-fifth annual convention of the national organization, and it will be held August 20, 21 and 22. This regional organization which will entertain the parent group is composed of about 65 members and they are doing their best to prepare a program and make arrangements which will cause the delegates to remember this convention.

Fort Wayne is the second city in size in Indiana, and is a progressive center of trade. The meetings of the National Hay Association will be held in the new Chamber of Commerce Building, which has just been completed at a cost of \$300,000. Hotel accommodations are excellent, several new ones having been built in the last few years.

Secretary Sale has this to say in regard to the impending annual meeting:

"Maurice C. Niezer, former president of this Association, is chairman of the convention Entertainment Committee. Various sub-committees have been duly appointed and are taking care of their respective work allotted to them. The Ladies' Entertainment Committee have a treat in store for the wives and friends of the members who attend this year. The regular card party held the afternoon of the first day will likely be held at the Fort Wayne Country Club and which is a most enjoyable place indeed for such a gathering. Though we know of other preparations being made for their entertainment we are not authorized to make announcement of same. Be sure to bring the ladies with you this year.

"A few and only a few, have thus far sent in their names to the secretary indicating their desire to participate in the golf or tennis tournaments. We are sure that there are a lot of 'dubs' among our members that will want to get into one or the other of these tournaments, so send in your names at once. Some mighty fine prizes are going to be donated to winners in these and other contests. Special arrangements are going to be made whereby a poor player will have just as good an opportunity of winning a prize as the good player. Don't stay out of the contest on that account, but bring

your golf clubs and your tennis rackets and balls, and have a good afternoon of play. The Sports Committee are going right ahead and arranging for other events.

"The annual banquet, with the informal dance following, will be held, as usual on Tuesday night, the second day of the meeting, this will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Building. There are certain arrangements already provided for this particular evening that we want to keep more or less 'in the dark' and give you a surprise worth while that evening. Arrangements have been provided for a gentleman and his wife to put on for about 20 minutes, a cotillion, which we guarantee to be the extent of your railroad fare to and from the convention, will cause more fun than you have experienced in many a day. If you do not have the time of your life in participating in this stunt you can lay the blame on your secretary, who has secured the talent of these two individuals as a part of our dance program for the coming convention. There will be no formalities whatever and we want everyone to participate and enjoy this one big night. The one address at the banquet will be given by a noted speaker in Fort Wayne and it will not be so long but that it will be enjoyed by each person."

IOWA DEALERS HOLD DISTRICT MEETINGS

Several well attended meetings were held in different sections of Iowa during July, under the auspices of the Western Grain Dealers Association. During the second week of July meetings were held at Fonda and Algona, and on July 19 a meeting was held at Fort Dodge.

When the Algona meeting convened July 12, Secretary D. O. Milligan of the Western Grain Dealers Association acted as chairman and toastmaster, and discussions of a number of different topics were led by different grain dealers present, including W. A. Murray of Bancroft, C. A. Lawler of Woden, and O. J. Kaschmitter of Whittemore.

Two outside speakers gave interesting talks on "Grain Grading," the first one being Mr. Philips, chairman of the Board of Review of the Federal grain inspectors, Chicago, and G. A. Dabinett, Federal grain supervisor of the territory including Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, and Iowa River towns, being the second. The discussions were especially interesting and the dealers were free in discussing the points of interest brought up. This was the first real meeting that the association has had in that district, and the results, including attendance, were so favorable that future meetings will be held as the local conditions may warrant. Ande Anderson of the William Bell Company was instrumental in working up the meeting in cooperation with the Western Grain Dealers Association.

The Fonda meeting was the fifth of a series of meetings that have been held in that district and the meeting was held at Fonda at the invitation of George Moulton and Ed Tiedman. This meeting was also conducted by D. C. Milligan, and a number of discussions were led by different grain dealers, including Mr. Daugherty of Varina, Mr. Adams of Lake City, and Mr. Galbraith of Sac City, Iowa, along with several interesting matters which were presented to the meeting by the two directors of that district, Mr. Moulton of Fonda, and Mr. Galbraith of Newell. Two outside speakers talked on Grain Grading and other kindred matters. At the close of the meeting at the invitation of Joe Hunt of Rockwell City, seconded by Mr. Loeltz and Mr. Zirke, it was unanimously agreed that the next meeting be held at Rockwell City, the date to be determined by the directors of that district in conjunction with the secretary of the association. In connection with the discussions at this meeting, the following resolution was adopted by the grain dealers present:

Resolved: That we, the members of the Western Grain Dealers Association, assembled at Fonda, Iowa, at the district meeting, recommend and ask for the approval of the members to the following in regard to the storage of grain:

We recommend that the free storage on oats and barley be limited to 10 days; that one-thirtieth of a cent per bushel per day be charged on oats and barley for any time in excess of 10 days. We also recommend that corn shall be stored for a period not to exceed 10 days.

Resolved: We recommend that the Western Grain Dealers Association have cards printed to this effect and mailed to all dealers, asking them to co-operate to bring about a uniform practice of storage, and ask the dealers to place these cards in their place of business.

The Fort Dodge meeting was preceded by a banquet at the Wakhonsa Hotel. This was the first meeting held in the Fort Dodge territory and was so successful that it was unanimously agreed that additional meetings be held as the trade conditions warranted throughout the year. Discussions were held on problems of grain, including Barley-Oats, Extension of Credits on Sidelines, Cost of Handling Grain, and other topics. These discussions were held under the supervision of Secretary D. O. Milligan, and a talk was given by G. A. Dabinett of the United States Department of Agriculture. This was followed by a talk by Mr. Holland, on insurance, inspections of elevator risks.

FIELD SEEDS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The illustration used last month in connection with the story of the Meyers Seed Company of Baltimore, was made from a cut loaned to us for that purpose by the *Grain World*. We acknowledge our obligation to that journal.

SEEDSMAN DEFENDS HOOVER

One of the charges which the Democratic party has launched against Herbert Hoover in the pre-presidential election campaign, is that Hoover was responsible for the low price fixed for wheat in 1917. Many have refuted this charge. Among the latest and most emphatic is Eugene D. Funk, of Bloomington, Ill., seedsman and farmer. He should know for he served on the "fair price" committee appointed in 1917 by President Wilson.

Mr. Funk is a member of the Funk Bros. Seed Company which conducts one of the most interesting and up-to-date seed experimental farms and seed businesses in this section of the country. He is the grandson of Isaac Funk who in 1824 started to grow corn on the land now used by the Funk Bros. Isaac Funk's fourth son, LaFayette, was father of Eugene D., who has done much to spread the gospel of the use of certified, pure bred seed. After a course in Yale University, he went to Europe and made a study of continental agriculture as a preface to his scientific work in the breeding of farm seed, particularly corn, but including wheat and oats. The Funk farms have been in the possession of the Funk family for 103 years, and the seed company for 28 years.

CRIMSON CLOVER MOVING SLOWER THAN LAST YEAR

Crimson Clover seed movement in Tennessee was about usual during the four weeks ended July 24. About 25 to 30 per cent of the crop had been sold, compared with 55 per cent last year, 10 per cent two years ago and 20 per cent three years ago, according to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Prices to growers in Tennessee on July 24 averaged \$14.50 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed. These prices were about the same as or slightly lower than those of the week before and averaged 25 cents lower than a year ago. For country-run seed, growers received an average price of \$13.

Shippers report a preference by growers for domestic over foreign seed. During July 65,800 pounds was permitted entry. During the week ending August 4 about 66,000 pounds was received at one Atlantic port, subject to the Federal Seed Act, compared with 22,600 pounds during the corresponding week last year.

HOOISER SEED NEWS

By W. B. CARLETON

There has been some improvement in the trade of the wholesale and retail seed dealers of Indiana during the past month and indications point to a very good volume of business during the early fall months.

Discovery of the European corn borer in four more Indiana townships was reported to the state conservation department on July 27 by state and Government scouts who are working out of the state laboratory at Auburn, Ind. This report raised the total number of townships found to be infested to 133.

Oscar A. Cook, retail seed dealer at Boonville, Ind., has returned from a business trip to St. Louis and Chicago.

The Snapp Grain Company of Ridgeville, Ind., with a capital stock of \$20,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state at Indianapolis. Seeds will be handled along with grain and many other articles. The incorporators are P. E. Goodrich, C. C. Barnes and M. E. Snapp.

Charles Kindermann, of William Kindermann's Sons, retail seed dealers in Boonville, Ind., has been appointed on a committee by the Boonville Business Men's Association to help arrange a banquet and get together meeting in the near future.

Many of the county agricultural agents of Indiana are co-operating with the farmers in seeing to it that they get good seed wheat this fall. Farmers have started their plowing for fall sowing and indications at this time are that a good acreage of wheat will be put in.

Alfalfa in southern and central Indiana has yielded mighty well this season and some farmers have gotten as high as four cuttings. More Alfalfa is raised in Indiana from year to year.

The yield of oats in southern and central Indiana

this year was the largest in many years and many of the farmers will use them for feeding this winter in the place of millfeed. The yield of Timothy hay also was very good. Clover hay yielded very well. Farmers will start in the coming winter with more feed than they had last year. The corn crop is looking quite promising.

During the next few weeks farmers in southern Indiana will see the end of the summer seeding of Alfalfa, the most valuable protein-producing plant that can be grown by the farmers of the state, in the opinion of agricultural agents. Planting of the high-yielding hay will help farmers of the Hoosier state to overcome any national protein-feed shortage predicted for next year. Ordinarily about 32 per cent of the Indiana Alfalfa seeding is summer grown, but this year's summer planting can well be doubled or tripled.

NASHVILLE SEED AND FEED FIRM EXPANDS ACTIVITIES

Within the last 30 days, a new seed business has been established in Nashville, Tenn. G. P. Rose, of G. P. Rose & Co., who has been in the field seed business 30 years, and in the feed manufacturing business for 15 years, is president of the new concern, retail outlet of which is at 305 Second Avenue, North, in the Tennessee capital.

D. P. Durban, vice-president and manager of the new enterprise, has been in the seed trade for 30 years. His past connections have given him valuable experience in four of the Southern States, and



G. P. ROSE

his early training took place on one of the largest seed breeding farms in Georgia.

L. H. Shapiro is secretary and treasurer of this recently formed corporation, the Rose Seed Company. At one time vice-president of Shapiro Bros., Inc., mid-western chain store operators, Mr. Shapiro brings to his present work, a wide knowledge of merchandising methods. For some time, he has been connected with the sales-promotional department of G. P. Rose & Co.

G. P. Rose, chief executive of both the old and new firms bearing his name, is well known not only to the American seed trade, but to the grain trade at large, for the immense volume of nationally known dog feed turned out in his mills, is retailed in many states through local elevators, as well as through other established outlets.

Mr. Rose announces that the new seed company will carry on a mail order as well as a local retail business on lines strictly up-to-date. The latest ideas in modern seed processing and seed handling equipment have been installed.

A Unique Business

The Rose grain, seed, and feed plant is one of the largest, if not the largest of its type in the South. This many-sided business is unique in another respect. Unlike most of the grain or seed houses in Nashville, the extensive Rose properties lie close in to the heart of the city. It is safely above the flood zone of the river, and yet centrally enough located for the operation of retail departments in connection with the wholesale departments.

Because of the advantageous location, customers of G. P. Rose & Co., whether wholesale or retail, are assured of prompt service on all shipments. They also are assured of as personal a type of

service as such a large business permits. G. P. Rose is actively in charge of his varied enterprises, and knows every corner of his business. He has two hobbies: High quality products and a comprehensive line of products. Fertilizer, tankage, meat scrap, canaries, and baby chicks, are only a few of the buys which can be made through G. P. Rose & Co., in addition to their own brands of dog and poultry feeds, and seeds.

URGE MARYLAND FARMERS TO CERTIFY SEEDS

Farmers of the state of Maryland are being urged by the state officials and the Seed Certification Board of the University of Maryland to send in samples of their threshed wheat for inspection and certifications. The following standard is used in rating seed wheat in that state: Certified seed is of a variety adapted to Maryland that is 98 per cent pure as to variety, traceable to an accepted origin, free from garlic and smut, with not more than 1 per cent weeds and testing not less than 90 per cent in germination.

NEW YORK SEEDS TRADE RATHER SUB-NORMAL

By C. K. TRAFTON

Speaking in a broad general sense, conditions in the local seed market during the month under review were about as usually expected during mid-summer, although the volume of business was, if anything, rather less than normal for even this dull season. A slightly better inquiry was noted early in August and, while no noteworthy business has resulted as yet, it served to create a more general feeling of optimism among holders. Hence there has been little or no indication of pressure to sell; the majority of quotations are the same as those of a month ago, and those which show advances outnumber those which show declines.

Crimson Clover was, on the whole somewhat of a disappointment; and, whether or not it was a question of price, the indications that this variety had "gone out of fashion", for this season at least, seemed to be more conclusive. Arrivals of the new crop seed during the month were about 4060 bags, against none for the preceding month.

Hairy Vetch remained inactive with only a scattering inquiry in evidence. Fancy Kentucky Bluegrass was inactive. Fancy Redtop was dull and slightly easier in tone.

Timothy was very quiet during most of the period, but toward the end there were indications of more interest among buyers. At the same time the feeling seemed to be more general that the yield would not be up to early expectations as many farmers were dissatisfied with prices secured for seed last year and would prefer to cut for hay. Exports for the month were 100 bags, against 300 for the preceding period.

White Clover was dull and easier, the basis being lowered 1 cent or to 27 cents, partly owing to arrivals of about 1,000 bags from abroad, which compared with only about 180 during the preceding month.

Orchard Grass remained nominally unchanged at 18½ cents although arrivals were about 1,125 bags, against about 930 for the previous month.

Red Clover was lifeless, but displayed a firm tone. Arrivals of the latter were about 660 bags against none for the preceding month.

BADGER STATE SEED NEWS

By C. O. SKINROOD


A poor year for seeds for the most part, with one or two exceptions, is the verdict of the Milwaukee seedsmen who make statements concerning the crop outlook for the coming year.

The Red Clover crop is estimated as only around a half yield, due largely to the fact that such a large percentage of the fields were killed. What there is left of the crop is coming along in good shape in Wisconsin according to the seed handlers. The carry over of Red Clover seed however, was more than normal, more than first estimated.

The Timothy seed outlook is estimated at only 70 per cent of a normal yield. However, Timothy seed prices are good and it is barely possible that more farmers will be encouraged to raise Timothy seed than usual.

The Alsike fields were badly winter killed in Wisconsin so that the supply of seed is expected to be very light. The new seed is just beginning to come in to Milwaukee. The early samples of

(Continued on Page 112)



ELEVATOR AND GRAIN NEWS

EASTERN

A grain and feed store has been opened at New Bethlehem, Pa., by E. E. Bruner.

The Prendergast Bros. of Hall, N. Y., have bought the product plant and elevators of the Benton Cooperative Grain & Coal Elevators, north of Penn Yan, N. Y.

Martin L. Johnson is now director and vice-president of the Buley-Patterson Company, Inc., of Cumberland, Md., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late J. C. Cessna. The Buley-Patterson company is in the brokerage business, handling grain, feed and flour.

A. P. Walker, J. A. Sim, E. G. Bronniman and F. L. Rodwald have incorporated at Buffalo, N. Y., as the Hecker Elevator Company, capitalized at \$2,500,000. It will operate the new 3,000,000-bushel elevator which the Hecker-H-O Company is building. Charles Williamson is manager of the company.

ILLINOIS

Rue and Hal Bowers have bought the Paul Kuhn elevator at Lovington, Ill.

A new coal shed has been built by Otto Gross, grain dealer of Buckingham, Ill.

The Lukenbill & McBride Elevator at Clinton, Ill., has been bought by Mr. Allison.

A new coal shed has been built for Guthrie Farmers Elevator Company of Guthrie, Ill.

The Farmers Elevator at Table Grove, Ill., is under the management now of H. L. Mummert.

The Holcomb Dutton Elevator at Esmond, Ill., has been bought by the Farmers Grain Company.

G. P. Dikeman succeeds Sam O. Kastner as manager of the Farmers Elevator located at Rapatee, Ill.

The elevator of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Company of Richardson, Ill., has been remodeled and enlarged.

The elevator at Savanna, Ill., has been leased by the Froedtert Grain & Malting Company of Milwaukee, Wis.

The elevator machinery in the plant of the Farmers Grain & Elevator Company of Warsaw, Ill., has been repaired.

The grain and mill business of L. A. Rambo at Amboy, Ill., has been bought by the Berga Grain & Feed Company.

The capital stock of the Bluff Springs (Ill.) Farmers Elevator Company has been increased from \$8,000 to \$16,000.

The J. B. Porterfield Elevators of Mr. Hurburg of Galesburg, Ill., have been bought by Earl M. Bane at Arrowsmith, Ill.

A malt house at Peoria, Ill., has been bought by the Interior Malt & Grain Company of Minneapolis. Capacity is 2,000 bushels daily.

The plant of the Farmers Elevator Company at Colchester, Ill., has been bought and will be operated by the Williams Bros. of Colmar.

A number of improvements have been made to the elevator of Alfred Fowler at Herbert, Ill. He has installed new elevator machinery.

J. W. Hatten is now manager of the Ottawa, Ill., property of the J. M. Feehery Grain Company. He has been with the firm of Chatsworth for some time.

Lester Beiswanger has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Gardner, Ill., and is now manager of the Farmers Elevator which is located at Dwight.

T. E. Hamman, A. M. Kenney and John Frantz have bought both the elevators at Hindsboro, Ill., and will operate under the name of the Hindsboro Grain Company.

The Elwood Grain Company, Inc., has been formed at Ridge Farm, Ill., capitalized at \$10,000, to deal in grain and products thereof. The incorporators are: Elvis Weathers, N. Weathers, Otto O. Berg.

A concrete platform to be used for the unloading and temporary storage of coal is to be built at Wyoming, Ill., for the Wyoming Grain Company. It is estimated that 10 carloads of coal may be stored there.

The Siepker Grain Company has bought grain

elevators at Ursa, Rock Creek and West Quincy, Ill., formerly operated by the Knollenberg Milling Company. The elevators will be run under the Siepker management.

A two-story addition has been built to the elevator of W. H. Herman of Shabbona, Ill., which will be used for seed and feed storage. Seed cleaning machinery has been installed.

The elevator and coal sheds of the late Wellington Nashold at Monroe Center, Ill., have been bought at auction by Edward Troxell. The property was sold to close the estate.

The Farmers Grain & Lumber Company of Sycamore, Ill., is making a number of improvements. A new switch track has been put in and automatic handles for the coal business of the firm.

The Helgren-Shearer Elevator at Scarboro, Ill., has been taken over by the Scarboro Elevator Company which bought it last spring. H. J. Smith is the new manager, succeeding Nels Larson.

The old elevator of the Benson Farmers co-operative Association at Benson, Ill., has been partly wrecked and rebuilt and converted into a storage for millfeeds. New coal sheds were also built to the property.

INDIANA

Earl Adamson has bought an interest in the grain elevator at Redkey, Ind.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Warehouse & Elevator Corporation is now entitled to operate in Indiana.

The Paul Kuhn Elevator at Vincennes, Ind., has been taken over by the Baltic Mills Company of that place.

The elevator at Herbst (Swazee p. o.), Ind., has been bought from the Farmers Elevator Company by Thorp & Nesbitt.

Extensive improvements are being made to the elevator of the Van Buren Farmers Equity Exchange at Van Buren, Ind.

P. E. Goodrich, C. C. Barnes and M. E. Snapp have incorporated the Snapp Grain Company of Ridgeville, Ind. Its capital stock is \$20,000.

The elevator at Urbana, Ind., has been leased from the Central Grain Company by Francis Garrison of Urbana, Ind. Mr. Garrison will operate the property as the Garrison Grain Company.

The Sandborn Elevator Company has been incorporated at Sandborn, Ind., capitalized at \$10,000. Howard Clodfelder, William N. Pahmeier, Lucy Campbell and John W. Houghland are interested in the firm.

IOWA

The Farmers Exchange has bought the McDonald Elevator at Burt, Iowa.

The Farmers Elevator of Blanchard, Iowa, is building some new coal sheds.

T. S. Cathcart Sons are building an addition to their elevator at Kingsley, Iowa.

A storage warehouse is to be built at Belmond, Iowa, for the Farmers Grain Company.

The Quaker Oats Company of Chicago has bought the E. A. Brown Elevator Company at Alta, Iowa.

An addition has been built to the coal shed of the Farmers Elevator Company of Garden City, Iowa.

The capacity of the elevator of A. B. Mabie at Whitten, Iowa, has been increased and new scale installed.

The Albert Grain Company has been incorporated at Montgomery, Iowa, and will deal in grain and feed.

The Allison, Iowa, elevator of Nye & Jenks has been sold to the Froning Grain Company there who will operate it.

A 10-ton Fairbanks Scale has been installed and office enlarged for the Farmers Elevator Company of Buckeye, Iowa.

The plant of the Trans-Mississippi Elevator Company of Cushing, Iowa, has been bought by Lowry & Son of Cushing.

A general overhauling has been given to the plant of the Brenton Bros. Grain Company, at Dallas Center, Iowa.

Improvements are to be made to the plant of

the Buckingham Grain Company at Traer, Iowa, including the installation of a 10-ton truck scale and new truck dump.

The elevator of Harvey Keifer has been bought by the Wetzel Grain Company of Cedar Rapids. It is located at Stanley, Iowa.

The Morningside Elevator at Soux City, Iowa, has been bought from C. W. Forney by William Hanson and Albert Naeve.

The Burt Grain Company of Clarion, Iowa, has built a 20,000-bushel annex to its elevator at Coldfield and overhauled the old house.

The old coal sheds at the plant of the Farmers Cereal Company at Sloan, Iowa, have been torn down and new coal storage warehouse has been built.

The Allen Grain Company of Van Wert, Iowa, has bought several elevators there and will make Van Wert its headquarters. They were formerly at Parma, Mo.

John Bodicker is president; R. R. Schroeder, secretary, of the Watkins Grain Company which has renewed its articles of incorporation at Watkins, Iowa. Its capital stock is \$20,000.

A 60,000-bushel storage is being added to the plant of the Davis Bros. & Potter of Bagley, Iowa, and plant modernized. The company has also installed 10-bushel automatic scale.

The Davis Grain Company of Fort Dodge, Iowa, has bought the Independent Farmers Elevator at Nemaha, Iowa. The elevators were owned by Albert Winkler and C. Orville Lee of Sac City.

The Jones-Hettelsatter Construction Company has the contract for the \$100,000 addition to the Terminal Grain Elevator at Sioux City, Iowa. The addition will increase the capacity from 750,000 bushels to 1,250,000 bushels.

The H. J. Mighell Elevator of Carroll, Iowa, has been bought by Arthur Sievers of Lidderdale, Iowa. Mr. Mighell is now manager of the former E. E. Wentz Elevator at Lake City, Iowa, recently bought by his father, L. J. Mighell.

Extensive improvements are being made to the elevator of the Joyce Grain & Coal Company at Eagle Grove, Iowa. Addition is being made to the main building and a feed mill installed with a 50-horsepower electric motor.

A new warehouse of vitrified clay blocks has been built for the Farmers Elevator Company of Hubbard, Iowa. The company is installing modern mixing and grinding machinery and will make molasses feed, chicken feed, dairy rations and sugared hog feeds.

R. B. Harper and Mark Murphy have sold the I. C. Elevator at Onawa, Iowa, to a company of local stockholders who have taken over the business. Mr. Harper has retired. The name of the new company is to be the I. C. Elevator Company of Onawa, Iowa. Capital stock is \$30,000. Magnus Crawford is president.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

The grain elevator at Clyman, Wis., has been bought by E. A. Kunde.

The American Pop Corn Company of Minneapolis is to rebuild its property there.

A new building is being erected at Oconto Falls, Wis., for the Falls Elevator Company.

The Luxemburg Grain Elevator at Luxemburg, Wis., has had a concrete foundation placed under it.

A warehouse is being built for the elevator of the Wilmar Grain Company located at Wilmar, Minn.

George F. Walsh is building a new elevator at DeGraff, Minn., replacing the houses which burned.

The property of the Farmers Elevator Company at Kenyon, Minn., has been remodeled and an addition built to it.

A new 500,000-bushel grain elevator is to be built for the Cereal Grading Company at Minneapolis, Minn., at a cost of \$75,000.

The Crown Elevator Company at Minneapolis, Minn., has started work on the construction of a new 500,000-bushel elevator.

Grain elevators operated by the Donahue-Stratton Company, the Cargill Grain Company and the

Froedtert Grain Company, Milwaukee, Wis., have been named as "regular" by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Morgan, Minn., has decided to renew its charter. It has been in existence for 25 years.

H. F. Lickfett has bought the Equity Elevator at Madelia, Minn. He has been manager of the Farmers Elevator at Winthrop for 14 years.

The Northfield Farmers Elevator Company of Northfield, Minn., has installed a modern dump and 10-ton Fairbanks Scale and coal scale at Northfield.

Henry Forsand has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Hanley Falls, Minn., and has bought a half interest in the Echo Milling Company.

A lease on the Webb Elevator at Garvin, Minn., has been secured by F. A. Larson of Hayfield, Minn. Mr. Larson has been in the grain business for 15 years.

H. Ostbye who recently bought the Gillespie elevator property at Stephen, Minn., is making a number of improvements. Included is the installation of a feed mill.

The Equity Elevator at Cokato, Minn., has been bought by M. Anderson and V. A. Peterson of Atwater. Numerous improvements will be made by the new owners.

The old King Midas Mill at Shakopee, Minn., has been bought by the Haertel Grain Company of Minneapolis. It will be used for a feed mill and flour jobbing warehouse.

A grain terminal elevator is to be built at Minneapolis, Minn., for the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company of Minneapolis, Minn. The initial cost of the elevator will be about \$35,000.

Irvin L. Stair and John R. Stair are now associated with the Victoria Elevator Company of Minneapolis, Minn. They were formerly wheat salesmen for the Cereal Grading Company.

Work is expected to be completed by September 1 on the new Great Northern "S" Elevator at Superior, Wis. There will be 135 concrete tanks in the property giving a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels.

The grain elevator at Mapleton, Minn., is to be put into operation again by J. S. Emerson. In connection with the elevator, an up-to-date feed mill will be built, construction to be started at once.

A building permit has been granted the Hallet & Carey Company of Minneapolis for additional tanks to its terminal elevator. The addition of 500,000 bushels will bring the total capacity to 1,400,000 bushels.

M. Goldberg of Moorhead has bought the Monarch Elevator at Sabin, Minn. Mr. Goldberg is manager of the Farmers Elevator Company and does an extensive business in feed, seed, flour, twine, etc.

A new company has taken control of the Manitowoc Malting Company of Manitowoc, Wis., and Walter Spindler elected president and William Rahr, Jr., secretary and treasurer. For several years the plant, with capacity of 1,800,000 bushels, has been running at reduced capacity. The new operating company has ordered new equipment and will have in full operation on September 1.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN

Albert M. Petersen has built an elevator at Gowen, Mich.

An oat huller has been installed for the Clinton Grain Company of Wilmington, Ohio.

Lawrence Warner succeeds E. J. Rife as manager of the Pickaway Grain Company of Circleville, Ohio.

The Oakley Elevator of the Christian Breisch Company at Oakley, Mich., has been opened for business.

The Galehouse Feed and Grain Store at Doylestown, Ohio, has been bought by Elmer and Vincent Welsh.

Grain and coal handling facilities are being installed for H. W. Rickel & Co. of Detroit, Mich., by M. A. Long & Co.

A new elevator is to be built near Bronson, Mich., for the Bronson Co-operative Company. It will have capacity of 25,000 bushels.

The elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Company at Defiance, Ohio, has been moved and an additional storeroom is being built, and a feed grinder will be installed.

The two elevators and real estate of the defunct Forest Farmers Cooperative Company at Forest, Ohio, have been bought by Morris Meyer. The property was sold at public auction.

William G. Grow has sold his elevator business at Mason, Mich., to the Christian Breisch Company of Lansing. The business was established more than 50 years ago by Charles E. Eaton, later operated by Eaton & Coy with James Coy as partner,

and later acquired by R. G. Coy & Co., with W. G. Grow in the partnership. For the last 16 years it has been operated by Mr. Grow.

A grain elevator and feed mill are being built at Saginaw, Mich., for the Hart Bros. The large elevator will be used for beans exclusively.

The grain elevator of the F. A. Jenkins Company at Norwalk, Ohio, has been leased by George Atyeo. The Jenkins company will retain the feed and farm supply establishment and its coal yard.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

J. A. Bowles has bought the Eddy Elevator at Atwood, Kan.

Another warehouse is being built to the Oshkosh (Neb.) Elevator.

A grain elevator may be built at Kendall, Kan., for Jones & Jones.

The Hynes Elevator at Hansen, Neb., is being repaired considerably.

L. E. Gridley has completed a new 10,000-bushel elevator at Page City, Kan.

Charles Rolland has bought the elevator of J. J. Mullaney at Randolph, Neb.

The Peck & Larson Elevator at Laurel, Neb., is being improved extensively.

The Duff Grain Elevator at Johnson, Neb., has been leased by Glen Harkins.

The elevator of the Wilsey Grain Company at Friend, Neb., is being repaired.

The Mullaney Elevator at Obert, Neb., is under the management of C. R. Persinger.

A pneumatic truck lift is to be installed for the Brandt Elevator at Phillipsburg, Kan.

The Farmers Elevator & Cooperative Association of Winnebago, Neb., has been dissolved.

The Farmers Grain & Coal Company of Tamora, Neb., has installed a pneumatic truck dump.

The coal storage capacity of the Miller Grain Company at Kinsley, Kan., is being enlarged.

A new grain elevator of 24,000 bushels' capacity is being built at Lyman, Neb., for E. S. Young & Co.

A new 10-ton truck scale, Fairbanks Morse make, has been installed by Smith & Son of Shelton, Neb.

Two electric motors have been installed for the Farmers Union Co-operative Association of Olmitz, Kan.

A 10-horsepower electric motor has been installed by the Bushton Grain & Supply Company of Bushton, Kan.

The elevator of the Edna Grain Company located at Edna, Kan., has been leased to an Oklahoma City firm.

McBeth & Son have bought the old elevator at Spalding, Neb., belonging to the Omaha Elevator Company.

Extensive repairs have been made to the elevator of the Equity Union Elevator Company of Napoleon, Neb.

The Roseland Grain & Supply Company of Roseland, Neb., has installed a truck scale and truck dump.

The elevator at Trousdale, Kan., has been bought by the Larabee Flour Mill Company. Walter Stiles is grain buyer.

Business has been discontinued by the Meier Grain Company for a number of years in business at Salina, Kan.

The Superior, Neb., elevator of Elliott & Myers has been bought at bankruptcy sale by the Black Bros. of Beatrice.

To conduct a grain elevator, grain business, etc., the Farmers Elevator, Inc., has been incorporated at Syracuse, Neb.

The grain elevator and coal business of Carlson & Peterson at Lodge Pole, Neb., have been bought by C. A. Fuelsvher.

The Thomas Elevator at Bloomington, Neb., has been bought by the Equity Elevator Company. O. C. Thomas is manager.

A new building for storing coal and cement has been erected at Lindsay, Neb., for the Farmers Elevator Association.

W. J. McNeil of Kansas City, Mo., has bought the Nye & Jenks Elevator and feed business at Beaver Crossing, Neb.

A farmers stock company has bought the Harper & Murphy Elevator at Omaha, Neb. Mr. Murphy is remaining as manager.

The lease held by Will Hey on the elevator at Baldwin City, Kan., has been taken over by J. C. Wilson and E. E. Pardee.

C. R. Traut of Harvard will operate the Siefkin Elevator at Harvard, Neb., which he leased from P. W. Aker for one year.

The Johnson Elevator Company has been incorporated with George E. Johnson, president; R. W. Hudson, vice-president; and Harry Johnson, secre-

tary and treasurer and general manager. A new 20,000-bushel elevator is to be built at Big Springs, Neb., by the new firm.

An electrically operated automatic dump has been installed in the elevator of the Minden Grain Company, at Minden, Neb.

The management of the Farmers Elevator at Waterville, Kan., is in the hands of Joe Gifford who succeeded J. A. Holmstrom.

A new automatic scale has been installed for the Lord Grain Company of Delphos, Kan. A new motor will be installed also.

The Farmers Elevator, Inc., has been incorporated at Nebraska City, Neb. Henry Wellensieck, Clarence Beers are the incorporators.

A corn crib and new warehouse have been built to the plant of the Skiddy Elevator Company of Skiddy, Kan. C. Huxtable is manager.

The Larabee Elevator at Hunter (p. o. Anthony), Kan., has been bought by J. H. Caton who is operating as the J. H. Caton Grain Company.

An electric moisture grain tester has been installed for J. S. Rough, manager of the Nehawka Farmers Grain Company of Nehawka, Neb.

A 25,000-bushel cribbed elevator has been built at Merriman, Neb., for the Dolphin-Jones Grain Company. It contains modern machinery.

To deal in livestock and grain, the Reimer Smith Frelton Company, Inc., has been incorporated at Venango, Neb. The capital stock is \$20,000.

The Johnson Elevator Company has been formed at North Loup, Neb., with George E. Johnson, president. The capital stock of the firm is \$50,000.

The Farmers Union Elevator at Norton, Kan., has been leased by the Equity Union Grain Company of Kansas City, Mo., and will be operated by it.

The A. J. Elevator at Wilson, Kan., has been bought from the Quaker Oats Company H. K. McLeod. Charles Hudson will be retained as manager.

The elevator of Western Wheat Company at Dalton, Neb., has been leased by the Peterson Grain Company. F. D. Jacobson of Lodge Pole will manage it.

The capacity of the plant of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Conway, Kan., has been increased and a new motor and 10-ton truck scale installed.

Two elevators at Funk, Neb., have been bought by C. J. Van Cleave, manager of the Wilcox Grain Company. He will continue to operate the Wilcox Elevator.

The Missouri & Pacific Elevator of the Missouri Elevator & Grain Company at St. Louis, Mo., has been made regular under the rules of the Merchants Exchange.

The Hern Mill & Elevator at South Hutchinson, Kan., has been bought by J. R. Baker and George Hern, Jr. The name of the firm is the Riverside Mill & Elevator Company.

The Allen Grain Company has built a new elevator of 14,000 bushels' capacity at Howell (Dodge City p. o.), Kan., which will be known as the Allen Grain Company.

The elevator at Tobias, Neb., has been bought by the Crittenden Grain Company. They have been operating it under lease and will make some improvements on the house.

The new elevator of the O. M. Kellogg Grain Company at Alliance, Neb., has been completed. It has a capacity of 50,000 bushels and is capable of handling 2,500 bushels per hour.

The J. W. Fury Elevator at Miltonvale, Kan., has been leased by Neill & Shay. It was formerly operated by the Smoot Grain Company. Joe Neill and J. E. Shay compose the firm.

The Miller-Sparks Grain Company of McCook, Neb., has discontinued operations there. B. H. Miller and Ray Sparks went to Wichita where they will take part in an aviation enterprise.

The elevator at Fairbury, Neb., on the K. C. & C. track has been bought by the Crittenden Grain Company. They have been operating it under a lease and will now make improvements on it.

The elevator of the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Company at Staplehurst, Neb., has been rebuilt. It is equipped with truck lift, five and two-horsepower Fairbanks Morse Motors, distributor and manlift.

A branch office has been established at Dodge City, Kan., by Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., grain brokers. J. D. Mead will be manager. He has been in the grain brokerage business for 27 years.

N. L. Jones has sold his interest in the Pierce City Grain & Elevator Company of Pierce City, Mo., to H. O. Abernathy. Mr. Abernathy traded in his farm north of that place and will be manager of the elevator.

The Wairath-Sherwood Lumber Company is building a new elevator at Merriman, Neb. It is of cribbed and ironclad construction with capacity of 25,000 bushels. The equipment includes a head

drive with $7\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower motor, five bushel automatic scale, flax cleaner, two Fairbanks Morse Motors, one five and other two horsepower.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Delaware Grain Company, Inc., of Dunbar, Neb., capitalized at \$20,000. Geo. M. Anderson, Wm. Gess, J. Baker and John G. Walker are interested.

The elevator formerly operated by the Duff Grain Company at Unadilla, Neb., has been leased by Walter Johnson of Lincoln. It has been idle for three years and will be repaired by Mr. Johnson.

William C. Black of the Black Bros. Flour Mills of Beatrice, Neb., has bought the Ewart Grain Elevator at Lincoln, Neb. The elevator has for some time been leased to the Crittenden Grain Company.

The Illinois Central Railroad let the contract to L. A. Stinson of Chicago, for the new addition to its Omaha, Neb., elevator which is operated under lease by the Crowell Lumber & Grain Company. It will be completed January 1, 1929, and increases the capacity of the house from 360,000 to 1,500,000 bushels.

WESTERN

A new 10,000-bushel elevator is to be built at Lusk, Wyo., by H. N. Best.

The Wiggins Elevator at Wiggins, Colo., has been equipped with a bean elevator.

The Washakie Elevator & Milling Company of Worland, Wyo., has been dissolved.

A new grain warehouse is being built at Winona, Wash., for the Lewiston Seed Company.

The Veteran Grain & Lumber Company has erected a new elevator at Torrington, Wyo.

James Evans is now manager of the New Cheyenne Elevator at Linberg, north of Egbert, Wyo.

A. T. Gardner and F. S. O'Neal have bought the Kamiah Grain & Oil Company, at Kamiah, Idaho.

H. D. Doell is in charge of the warehouse of the Milwaukee Grain & Elevator Company at Wheeler, Wash.

Machinery for handling bulk grain has been installed for the Seattle Grain Company at Odessa, Wash.

The old farmers elevator at Belgrade, Mont., has been bought by the Walsh Grain Company of Bozeman.

A full line of mill products is being handled by the Laramie Elevator & Storage Company of Laramie, Wyo.

The Flagler Grain & Elevator Company of Flagler, Colo., has changed its name to the Snell Grain Company.

A 50,000-bushel elevator is to be constructed at Joliet, Mont., for the Northwestern Distributing Company.

The Sperry Flour Company has completed new storage tanks of 500,000 bushels' capacity at Spokane, Wash.

The elevator and warehouses of the Union Warehouse & Supply Company at Grangeville and Fenn, Idaho.

A grain elevator with capacity of 100,000 sacks of grain is to be built at Washtucna, Wash., for Frank Hurst.

A new warehouse is being built and grinding room added for the LaSalle Elevator Company of La Salle, Colo.

The elevators of the Farmers Elevator Company at Sedgwick, Colo., has been repaired and new spouting will be installed.

A modern warehouse for beans and farm implements is being built at Greybull, Wyo., for the Greybull Elevator Company.

A new grain elevator has been completed at the Llano Seco Rancho near Chico, Calif. It has a capacity of 750,000 pounds of grain.

A new elevator is being built at Brockway, Mont., for the Andrews Grain Company. The elevator will be equipped with modern equipment.

An elevator is to be built this fall at Townsend, Mont., for the Broadwater County Farm Union. It will be erected on the J. E. Kanouse Ranch.

The Midland Elevator Company is to build a 70,000 bushel elevator at Ririe, Idaho. A modern elevator will also be built at Menan, Idaho.

Sperry Flour Mills have leased for a period of one year the 85,000-bushel elevator at Davenport, Wash., from the Big Bend Milling Company.

Harry Knott has resigned as manager of the Power County Farmers Warehouse Company of American Falls, Idaho, and is now at Ririe, Idaho.

An elevator has been installed by the Edwall (Wash.) Warehouse Company in its Warehouse No. 759. This will enable it to handle bulk grain.

A new grain and produce company has been formed at Bozeman, Mont., with C. W. Sweet at the head capitalized at \$50,000 and to operate as the Sweet Company, Inc. The elevator of the Gary Hay & Grain Company has been bought by the

firm. James B Emerson is in charge. C. W. Sweet is president; G. R. Carlson, vice-president; Justin Smith, secretary.

The grain and feed firm of Kutcher & Mullett Company of Portland, Ore., has been dissolved. James Mullett will continue to operate the business.

The Moody-Warren Commercial Company at Fort Collins, Colo., has bought the elevator of the Longmont Milling & Elevator Company at Timnath, Colo.

A. F. Thowbern has sold the Butte, Mont., elevator of the Montana Elevator Company to Henry Shaw. He has been manager of the elevator for some time.

Additional storage is being added to the house of the Farmers Elevator Company at Culbertson, Mont. Modern machinery is to be included in the equipment.

The farmers Union of Moscow, Idaho, has gone out of business and is succeeded there by the Moscow Elevator Company which will handle the grain end of the business.

The warehouse of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company at Reardan, Mondovi, and Hite, Wash., are to be under the management of John H. Fry of Pendleton, Ore.

Vernon H. Robinson is no longer in the grain business with his uncle at Pomeroy, Wash., but represents the Jones-Scott Company of Walla Walla in that city.

The Cambridge Grain & Seed Company recently started in operations at Cambridge, Idaho. It is a partnership comprised of Joe Holcomb and C. E. and D. L. Davisson.

The State Elevator Company has bought the Mark P. Miller Elevator at Toston, Mont., and is overhauling it and equipping it with a Fairbanks Morse Scale and dump.

F. M. Frink resigned as manager of the Cheyenne Elevator at Pine Bluffs, Wyo., and is now manager of the elevator at Albin, owned by the Lexington Mill & Elevator Company.

A bean cleaning establishment is being built for the Trinidad Bean & Elevator Company of Colorado in connection with its Limon station. Modern bean picking equipment has been installed.

The elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company of Broadview, Mont., has been improved. Fairbanks Morse completely enclosed self ventilated motors and a new concrete pan have been installed.

The Farmers Elevator Company, Inc., has been formed at Whitewater, Mont., capitalized at \$15,000. L. J. Larson, C. M. Weinse, George Greeh, B. E. Fjeldheim and Theodore Olsen are interested.

A lease on the wheat elevator at Nunn, Colo., has been secured by the Nunn Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company. This will give the farmers company an additional capacity of 40,000 bushels.

A new elevator is to be built for the Eastern Montana Elevator Company at Fallon, Mont. The new house will have one stand of elevator legs. Fairbanks Scales and engine, roller bearings and dump.

Paul V. Kelly, formerly head of the Pacific Seed House, is now operating at Salt Lake City, Utah, as the Western Grain Company, and is specializing in western soft milling wheat, Clover and Alfalfa seed.

J. A. Jackson is now assistant manager of the Rocky Mountain Grain Company of Denver, Colo., of which he was formerly chief clerk. He fills the vacancy created by the resignation of L. H. Connell.

The West Seattle Elevator at Seattle, Wash., owned by the N. P. Railroad has been remodeled to handle bulk grain and 250,000 bushels' cribbed storage has been added. It can now accommodate 350,000 bushels.

The Burrell Engineering & Construction Company has the contract for the new 50,000-bushel elevator at Richfield, Idaho, for the Colorado Mill & Elevator Company. It will be of steel reinforced concrete construction.

The Morgan County Elevator at Fort Morgan, Colo., has been bought by the Donnen Bros., Inc. The elevator will be combined with the facilities of the Donnen Bros. and the combined storage capacity will exceed 50,000 bushels.

The property of the Longmont Farmers Milling & Elevator Company at Wellington, Colo., including the elevator, has been bought by George W. Thimmig. Mr. Thimmig has been operating the elevator under lease since March 12.

The Conley-Ross Grain Company of Agate, Colo., has opened its new elevator and warehouse. The plant will be used for the storage of grain and beans and will be under the management of Fay Protzman, formerly chief sampler of the Denver Grain Exchange.

Ralph Rule has bought the J. E. Rule Elevator at Bovina, Colo., and the Robinson-Wyatt Elevator. Mr. Rule was manager for his uncle for a number

of years. The Rule Elevator is a modern structure. The other elevator was erected by the Stinson Elevator Company and bought recently by the Robinson-Wyatt Company.

The International Elevator Company has bought the 18 elevators in eastern Montana, from the Eastern Montana Elevator Company. The elevators are located at Stipek, Hodges, Terry, Fallon, Circle, Brockway, Lindsay, Rimroad, Finch, Custer, Hysam, Forsyth, Huntley, Worden, Ingomar and Sumatra.

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN

The Kearns Grain Company is to build an elevator at Lariat, Texas.

The Briscoe Bros. are building at Marlow, Okla., a grain elevator and feed manufacturing plant.

The Farmers Elevator at El Reno, Okla., has been rebuilt and a feed mill operated there also.

The Belt Mill & Grain Company of Oklahoma City, Okla., has completed its \$30,000 grain storage tank.

The Roberts Grain & Seed Company of Amarillo, Texas, is building a new elevator at Silverton, Texas.

A grain elevator and corn sheller are to be built at Sallisaw, Okla., for Carl Carson and associates of Stillwell.

The Hogan-Hayden Grain Company is succeeded in business by the Boulding-Thornton Grain Company of Pryor, Okla.

An addition has been built to the plant of the E. W. Johnston Grain, Oil & Implement Company at Pond Creek, Okla.

The Gillette Grain Company of West Nashville, Tenn., is building a new elevator there replacing the one which burned.

The old Zalabak Elevator at Kingfisher, Okla., has been reopened under the management of the Binkley Grain Company.

The Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Company's elevators at Piedmont and Yukon, Okla., have been bought by C. F. Gossett.

Walter Forgeson is building a grain elevator at Silverton, Texas, which he will conduct in connection with his grain business.

The plant of George D. Mimms & Co., grain, feed and hay dealers at Clarksville, Tenn., is to be rebuilt. It burned with a loss of \$8,000.

The new mill and the 1,500,000-bushel elevator which the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company at Enid, Okla., is building, are nearly completed.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator & Supply Company of Salt Springs, Okla., has changed its name to the Salt Springs Grain Company.

A grain business is being established at Britton, Okla., for John W. Wheeler of Oklahoma City, Okla. A new elevator is to be built at once.

The Doggett Grain Company, of Dallas, Texas, has bought the plant of the Mesquite Milling Company of Mesquite, Texas, and will use it as a storage house.

The Farmers Grain & Coal Company of Abernathy, Texas, has made improvements on its plant. The capacity is being increased and a new seed cleaner installed.

The grain interests of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Company of Fargo, Okla., have been bought by Louis Zahn and son. P. L. McNeil will continue as manager.

A permit has been granted the Geis Rice Elevator Company of Enid, Okla., to do business in Texas. Edward Palecek of Stinnett will be the Texas representative.

Capitalized at \$5,000, the Blotz-Henneman Grain Company has been incorporated at Perico, Texas. A. A. Henneman, W. P. Henneman and H. A. Nachtrieb are interested.

William Barnett has resigned as manager of the Cogar Grain & Coal Company of Harrodsburg, Ky. He has gone with the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company of Lawrenceburg, Ind.

To deal in grain, feed and agricultural products, H. T. Adams & Co., have been incorporated at Harrodsburg, Ky. Capital stock is \$20,000. H. T. Adams, William Vandivier and Carroll Adams are interested.

The old Cox-Henry Elevator at Lone Wolf, Okla., has been bought by W. E. McCarrick. He has another elevator know as the McGarrick Grain Company which will be run this summer by John Higgins and Fred McGrummen.

An Indianapolis, Ind., office has been established and Indiana charter granted the Nashville Warehouse & Elevator Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., a corporation of Tennessee. Marvin Scales, 909 Lemcke Building, Indianapolis, Ind., will be agent.

The Texas City Terminal Railway Company is making numerous improvements at Texas City, Texas, including the elevator which the James Stewart Corporation of Chicago is planning. There will be a grain conveyor gallery from the head-

house of the elevator to the berth at the shipside; a leg of 25,000 bushels' capacity will be provided and two other legs enlarged which will require a general remodeling of the entire house, including the changing of rope to direct drives.

The Commerce Elevator at Woodward, Okla., has been bought from E. D. Morris by the Wichita Mill & Elevator Company. The company is owner of a string of elevators in this section of the state, the plant at Gage being under the management of O. C. Usher.

J. S. Gordon, Mrs. Hattie Gordon and Ray Hoopes of Beaumont have incorporated at Orange, Texas, as the Sabine Grain Company, capitalized at \$5,000. The company is affiliated with the J. S. Gordon Grain Company of Beaumont but will be operated independently.

Lura Hale has sold the grain warehouse at Nashville, Tenn., to the general manager of the Watauga Milling Company, F. J. McCarthy. Machinery is being installed in the warehouse for handling flour, and a large portion of the milling equipment will be moved to the warehouse.

THE DAKOTAS

Gilbert Bratwold is in charge of the Farmers Elevator at Grenora, N. D.

The Tri-State Milling Company is building a new elevator at Scenic, S. D.

The Hirsch Grain Company is building a new grain elevator at Tripp, S. D.

A new elevator will be erected at Sanborn, N. D., for the Andrews Grain Company.

A new dump has been installed for the Occident Elevator Company at Judson, N. D.

Electric motors are replacing gasoline engines in the Farmers Elevator at Cando, N. D.

An annex is being built to the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator at Lidgerwood, N. D.

A new 10-ton scale and dump is being installed in the grain elevator at Fort Pierre, S. D.

Fan cooled motors have been installed for the Farmers Union Exchange of Belfield, N. D.

The Cresbard Grain Company of Redfield, S. D., has increased the capacity of its elevator.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company of Thompson, N. D., is building new coal sheds.

A grain elevator is to be built at Draper, S. D., for the Western Terminal Elevator Company.

A grain elevator of 20,000 bushels' capacity will be erected at Wahpeton, N. D., for C. I. Gross.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Woonsocket, S. D., has applied for a renewal of their charter.

Improvements are being made to the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company of Greene, N. D.

The Farmers Elevator Company of Sioux Falls, S. D., has petitioned for a renewal of its charter.

Capitalized at \$15,000, the Bathgate Grain Company, Inc., has been organized at Bathgate, N. D.

A new elevator is to be built at Aberdeen, S. D. William McLaughlin of Baker, Mont., is interested.

Wm. O'Laughlin of Baker, Mont., is interested in the construction of a new elevator at Isabel, S. D.

W. W. Whipple succeeds N. C. Baker as manager of the elevator of the Cargill Elevator Company at Minot, N. D.

A 20,000-bushel elevator is being built at Walcott, N. D., for P. A. Frederickson, replacing the one which burned.

The Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company, Inc., has been incorporated at Beresford, S. D. Its capital stock is \$25,000.

C. I. Gross will rebuild his elevator at Oaks, N. D., which burned on July 12. It will have a capacity of 20,000 bushels.

Electric motors are being installed at Bisbee, N. D., for the Farmers Elevator, replacing the gasoline engines formerly used.

The Woodworth Elevator at Donnybrook, N. D., which burned is being replaced by a modern elevator. Otto Howes is manager.

R. C. Miles, C. A. Dow and Mrs. C. A. Dow have incorporated at Ashley, N. D., as the Miles Elevator Company. Its capital stock is \$2,000.

E. J. Hoel of Rutland, N. D., and John Thompt have bought the Davidson Grain Elevator at Killdeer, N. D. Mr. Hoel will be in charge.

The Selmser Fuel & Grain Company of Watertown, S. D., is now owned by W. Von Wald and G. A. Lovre, who will operate the Von Wald-Lovre Company.

The entire stock issue of the Black Hills Grain & Seed Company at Rapid City, S. D., has been bought from E. C. Smott by W. F. Nolan. This includes a 12,000-bushel elevator, lumber and coal sheds and stock on hand.

A new elevator of 25,000 bushels' capacity is to be built at Fallon (Flasher p. o.), N. D., for the Eastern Montana Elevator Company, replacing the one which was burned. The elevator will have

one stand of legs, Fairbanks Scales and engines, roller bearings and modern dumps. A new elevator is also being erected for the company at Rimroad, N. D. It will be equipped similarly.

A new modern elevator has been completed at Agar, S. D., for Geo. P. Sexauer & Sons. In addition to the new elevator, repairs were made on the old elevator.

The recently organized Carrington Grain Company of Carrington, N. D., has bought the elevator of George Beier. C. P. Foster and E. F. Ferguson are interested.

A farmers co-operative elevator is to be built at Mobridge, S. D., and will be finished by September 10. The elevator will have a capacity of 30,000 bushels.

C. M. Smestad has bought the elevator, feed mill, and coal sheds of the Andrews Grain Company at Davenport, N. D., and will operate as the C. M. Smestad Grain Company.

George Frye is president, S. M. Stottler, vice-president; C. C. Johnson, secretary-treasurer, of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company which was formed at Stanley, N. D.

A farmers co-operative elevator company has been organized at Bowbells, N. D., with George Frye, president. S. M. Stottler is vice-president, and C. C. Johnson, secretary-treasurer.

The interest of Ed Kruger in the Bosen & Kruger Elevator at Linton, N. D., has been sold to the Linton Grain Company. The company will continue to operate the house with Christ Boen as manager.

Improvements have been made to the plant of the Farmers Elevator Company of Surrey, N. D., including the installation of an automatic scale, Fairbanks Morse 10-ton truck scale with type registering beam and two new legs.

The Pickard Elevator Company of Pickardville, N. D., has been sold by J. J. Dahl, P. A. Winter and R. H. Raugust to M. J. Cullen, F. C. Tousley and P. H. Raugust, manager. The company will be reincorporated as the Pickardville Grain Company.

The Hanlon Grain Company has been incorporated at Dover (p. o. Sykeston), N. D., capitalized at \$25,000. William Hanlon, who owns an elevator at Clementsville and was formerly in business at Sanish, owns one-half the stock and will be in charge. The Farmers Elevator Company has transferred its property to the new corporation and will cease to exist.

CANADA

Additional space amounting to 1,000,000 bushels is being added by the Gillespie Grain Company of

Edmonton, Alta., to its 600,000-bushel terminal at Port Arthur. It may be completed October 1. The Manitoba Wheat Pool may lease this lakehead terminal for five years.

Grain elevators of 30,000 bushels' capacity are being built at Cheshill, Meanook and Morcambe, Alta.

A cribbed elevator of 35,000 bushels' capacity is being built at Tees, Alta., for the Independent Grain Company, Ltd.

The Alberta Pacific Grain Company of Calgary, Alta., has the contract for 30,000 bushel elevators at Coalhurst, Peacock Siding and Tempest.

The Prince Rupert Grain Elevator at Prince Rupert, B. C., has been leased for a further term of five years to the Albert Wheat Pool.

Truck dumps and a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale are being installed in each of the 40 country elevators of the N. Bawlf Grain Company of Calgary, Alta.

The Northern Grain Company of Calgary, Alta., has contracted for new elevators of 40,000 bushels capacity at Harry Hills, Spruce Grove and War-spite.

A 60,000-bushel cribbed annex is being built to the elevator of Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd., at Vulcan, Alta., making total capacity of 101,000 bushels. It is electrically operated.

The elevator of the Edw. R. Bacon Grain Company at Midland, Ont., has been remodeled. A marine leg will be taken out and a new leg installed by John S. Metcalf Company.

Eight elevators of the Dwyer Elevator Company have been taken over by Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd., of Regina. The elevators are at Zahner, Tregarva, Rheim, Aylesbury, Milestone, Hamton, Calder, Edenwold and Sidmar.

James Burden is the new superintendent of the elevator of the Panama Pacific Grain Terminals, Ltd., at Ogden Point, B. C. He will take up his new work as soon as the Victoria Elevator is placed in shape for operation.

The Pioneer Grain Company is to build a 40,000-bushel elevator at Peacock Siding, Alta. Ball bearings, electric power, air dump, manlift, and 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale and 100-bushel Fairbanks Hopper Scale have been installed.

A fund of \$5,000,000 has been provided for the development of the harbor of St. John, N. B., work on which was to have been started about August 1. Work will be commenced in the spring of 1929 on an elevator with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, built for an eventual extension thereof to increase the capacity at slight additional expense to 3,000,000 bushels.

FIRES-CASUALTIES

Lincoln, Neb.—The Swearfeger Feed Store burned out recently.

Hartley, Iowa.—The Hunting Grain Elevator was burned recently.

Gilboa, N. Y.—Fire destroyed the feed store of M. Leland Lewis.

Basehor, Kan.—Lightning damaged the elevator of J. E. Heinley on July 10.

Pittsville, Wis.—The Samuel N. Baum Warehouse burned with a loss of \$75,000.

Suisun City, Calif.—Fire damaged the office of the Hillborn Grain Company.

Oakdale, Calif.—Fire destroyed the grain warehouse of Gilbert Tryon & Co.

Hobson, Mont.—Lightning damaged the elevator of Homer T. Goodell on July 2.

Dalton, Kan.—The Hunter Milling Company's elevator property here burned on July 10.

Redfield, S. D.—The Cobb & Norton Feed Mill & Seed House was destroyed by fire here.

Belle Plaine, Kan.—Fire of unknown origin damaged the plant of E. T. Teagarden recently.

Harrisville, Mich.—The plant of C. B. Pyle was destroyed by fire of undetermined cause on July 14.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Fire destroyed the elevator of the Cook Bahlau Grain Company in East Pine Bluff.

Latah, Wash.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the grain warehouse of Charles Blank on August 3.

Champaign, Ill.—Fire destroyed the Champaign Grain & Milling Elevator here with a loss of \$50,000.

Furley, Kan.—The plant of W. B. Richardson and C. C. Leap was damaged by fire of unknown origin July 21.

Carthage, Mo.—Fire probably caused by a hot bearing in the elevator head totally destroyed the mill and elevator of the Morrow-Kidder Milling

Company and by exposure slightly damaged the concrete storage tanks of the Morrow-Kidder Grain Company on August 7.

Ordway, Colo.—The grain storage house of E. E. Hosler here burned with contents with a loss of \$26,000.

Walnut, Iowa.—The mill and elevator of the Walnut Mill & Elevator Company were destroyed by fire.

Lonoke, Ark.—Fire destroyed the feed store of T. T. Goodrun. A new brick building will be erected.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—The plant of A. B. Gillette was damaged by fire caused by spontaneous combustion July 9.

Easton, Wash.—The plant of the Johnson Bros. Company was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin on July 23.

New York Mills, Min.—Lightning struck and damaged the Farmers Elevator here. Edward Hintsalla is manager.

Wahpeton, N. D.—The grain elevator of the Gross Grain Company was destroyed by fire on July 10 with a loss of \$10,000.

Henderson, N. C.—Fire damaged with \$15,000 loss the Henderson Brokerage Company's warehouse. It will be rebuilt.

St. James, Minn.—The coal shed of the Hubbard-Palmer Company was slightly damaged by fire of unknown origin on July 13.

Sheldon, Ill.—The elevator of the Sheldon Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company was slightly damaged by lightning on July 4.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fire originating in the motor room of the Zenith Milling Company, Inc., slightly damaged the elevator on July 23.

Solomon, Kan.—Fire destroyed the Farmers Union Elevator with a loss of building and grain

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estimated at \$50,000. The building was virtually destroyed together with 25,000 bushels of wheat and 6,000 bushels of corn.

Minot, N. D.—The elevator of the Minot Farmers Co-operative Grain Association was damaged by fire caused by an exposure July 3.

Louisville, Ky.—The warehouse plant of the Louisville Hay, Grain & Coal Company was destroyed on July 12 with a loss of \$15,000.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—The elevator of the Grand Ridge Co-operative Grain & Supply Company was slightly damaged by lightning on June 28.

Chickasha, Okla.—The Oklahoma Improved Seed Company, Inc., lost its warehouse on July 1 by fire. The company is rebuilding its property.

Milton Center, Ohio.—One of the buildings of the Milton Center Grain & Stock Company was destroyed by fire of unknown origin on July 31.

Salix, Iowa.—The grain and coal elevator of Peter Britchell was destroyed by fire on July 21. Lightning caused the loss which amounted to \$20,000.

Parkside, Sask.—Lightning struck and destroyed the Searle Elevator together with 800 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of barley and about 200 bushels of rye.

Spokane, Wash.—The Boyd-Conlee and Charles G. Schrimpf Warehouses here burned recently. The loss on the Boyd-Conlee warehouse with contents

was \$8,000, fully covered by insurance. The warehouse was a frame structure and covered with corrugated iron, filled with baled hay.

Grass Valley, Ore.—The grain elevator of the Grass Valley Elevator Company was damaged by fire caused by hot bearing in elevator head on July 10.

Versailles, Mo.—Fire destroyed the elevator of the Morgan County Elevator Company on July 23. The elevator was of frame, ironclad, metal roof construction, gasoline engine power.

Guymon, Okla.—The Light Grain & Milling Company's elevator here collapsed presumably from heavy pressure of wheat. It had 40,000 bushels of wheat at the time the walls gave way.

Tripp, S. D.—Fire destroyed the building and contents of the Hirsch Grain Company. The elevator contained about 2,500 bushels of corn and wheat which were partially covered by insurance.

Agnew, Neb.—Lightning is believed to have caused the fire which destroyed the elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Association. The building was valued at \$2,500 and the loss was covered by insurance.

Winnipeg, Man.—Fire damaged the building and grain of the Consumers Elevator with \$100,000 loss. The elevator was owned and operated as a mixing house by the Mitchell Grain Company of Winnipeg.

reinforced concrete feed mill costing \$100,000. It will increase the output of the plant from 140 to 350 tons daily. It will also provide elevator storage of 100,000 bushels.

The Lumsden Implement Store at Centuria, Wis., has been bought by F. Clarey Nielsen. The store is to be known as the Centuria Implement & Feed Company.

Walter Evans has sold his interest in the Evans Feed Store at Colton, Calif., to Everett Giles, who for the past 20 months has been a co-partner in the enterprise.

A building has been bought at Council Bluffs, Iowa, by the Scofield Feed & Seed Company which will be occupied in the expansion of feed manufacturing business.

W. N. Butler & Co., grain and seed dealers of Columbia, Tenn., are installing a mill with three complete units on the second story of the Gamble Building there.

Capitalized at \$75,000, the Blanchester Coal & Feed Company has been incorporated at Blanchester, Ohio. H. H. Van Meter, John Fitz and H. A. Drake are interested.

C. H. Stevenson is manager of the feed department of the Whistler Grain & Feed Company of Hillsboro, Ohio. He bought an interest in the company from A. C. Prouty.

K. G. Cooper is succeeded by Verne Arnold as manager of the L. & G. Feed Company at Monmouth, Ill. Mr. Arnold was formerly with the Mid-West Feed & Supply Company.

The Carolina Feed Store has been incorporated at Salisbury, N. C., by L. R. Smithey and J. C. Sipe, capitalized at \$50,000. The company will carry a line of dairy, poultry and general feed.

The feed department of the Swain & Co. at Enumclaw, Wash., has been transferred to the Gateway Feed Company. Considerable remodeling of the interior of the large warehouse will be done.

The Poultry Producers of Central California have bought the Sebastopol (Calif.) Berry Growers Association, hay, grain and feed dealers. The Poultry company operates a chain of feed stores.

The feed business of the Wayne F. Waller Company, formerly wholesale produce and feed dealers of Garner, Iowa, is to be discontinued. The company is liquidating under its own management and intends to sell or lease the plant.

A. G. Johnson is retiring from the retail and wholesale feed business at Jamestown, N. Y., which he has been operating as A. G. Johnson & Son. His interest in the company has been bought by his son-in-law who with Frank A. Johnson will continue the business.

To conduct a retail feed business, C. E. Kiff, Inc., has been formed at Delhi, N. Y., and has bought the business of C. E. Kiff which has been in operation since June 1, 1882. The capital stock of the new firm is \$100,000. C. E. Kiff is president; Herbert H. Dick, secretary, and J. E. W. Thompson, treasurer.

The properties of the American Linseed Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., have been bought by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company of Minneapolis, and Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. The plants of the Archer-Daniels-Midland company are at Minneapolis, Buffalo, Chicago, Toledo and New York. The Spencer Kellogg properties are at Buffalo, Minneapolis, Edgewater, N. J., and Superior, Wis. The authorized common stock of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has been increased to 350,000 shares of no par stock from 225,000 shares.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

Two new feed stores have been opened at Herin, Ill., for J. D. Walker.

A feed store has been opened at Clear Lake, S. D., for the Peters Bros.

The Evans Feed Company has opened its new feed store at El Dorado, Ark.

Henry Miller has installed a feed mill at Stanton, Minn., in the Johnson Warehouse.

A modern feed and supply store has been built at Aztec, N. M., for C. C. Goulding.

The Dayton Grain & Feed Company, of Dayton, Ohio, will erect an \$18,000 addition.

A \$50,000 feed warehouse is being built at Homewood, Ill., for Fred Hibbling & Son.

The plant of the Lyon & Greenleaf Company, Wauseon, Ohio, has been electrified.

An attrition mill has been installed for the Farmers Elevator Company of Carrington, N. D.

A large warehouse has been built at Toppenish, Wash., for the Alfalfa Products Company.

New coal sheds are being built for the South Side Coal & Feed Company located at Mishawaka, Ind.

A new feed mill has been installed in the old elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company at Tracy, Minn.

The name of the Molasses Feeds Company of St. Paul, Minn., has been changed to the Mole Feed Mills, Inc.

The City Feed Store has been opened at Turkey, Texas, by John B. Bush. J. C. Youngs is associated with him.

The Eureka Feed Company, Paris, Tenn., has leased property on which a new store building will be erected.

Feeds, etc., will be carried at Onawa, Iowa, by John Noble. He bought the J. C. McJunkins business there.

H. Figg is establishing a feed business at Sumner, Wash. Associated with him in the business is J. E. Nelson.

The Springfield Mill & Grain Company has bought the Creswell (Ore.) Feed & Seed Company who will operate it.

The feed business of William Caughlin at Clyman, Wis., has been bought by E. A. Kunde, formerly of Horicon, Wyo.

The Kent Feed Company now owns the feed department of Swain & Co., at Kent, Wash. William E. Brandenburg is manager.

The Chipley Feed & Seed Store at Chipley, Fla., has been bought by J. J. Johns. The store was formerly run by J. E. Cabler.

A modern feed mill has been installed for the Marshall Independent Elevator at Marshall, Minn. D. M. Cruickshank is manager.

The Independent Fuel & Feed Company, East Moline, Ill., has bought additional land and will use it for expanding its business.

The interest of W. H. Brock & Co. in the Martin-Hodgkin Company of Lexington, Ky., has been sold

to G. M. Richards and E. G. Garrett. W. H. Brock & Co. will continue to operate the feed business of the old company.

A Howes feed mixer has been installed for the Clintonville (Wis.) Cooperative Elevator Company. It is run by a 10-horsepower motor.

The business of the Mayfield Feed & Fuel Company of Palo Alto, Calif., has been bought from Anton P. Anderson by Ralph W. Evans.

The hay, feed, coal and lumber business of George N. Hiltz & Son at Augusta, Wis., has been bought by the Kain & Lampert Lumber Company.

I. B. Wallace of Nicholasville, Ky., has sold his feed and coal business to H. H. Reyherson of Harrodsburg and J. M. Sandusky of Lexington.

The partnership of D. D. Lewis & Son at Dodgeville, Wis., has been dissolved. The senior Mr. Lewis will take over the entire feed business.

A partnership has been formed by J. H. Thomas and J. O. Sayer at Douglasville, Ga., under which they will conduct a feed and grocery store.

The management of the Zumbro Co-operative Egg & Poultry Association at Red Wing, Minn., has been taken over by Red Wing Feed & Seed Company.

A third store has been added to the chain of retail feed establishments of the Pfeffer Bros. of Centuria, Ill. It was formerly owned by H. R. Hall.

A molasses feed mixing plant is being built for the Maney Bros. Mill & Elevator Company, Inc., Omaha, Neb., which will be completed September 1.

The Superior Feed Mills Company of Oklahoma City, Okla., has made plans for the erection of a

OBITUARY

BECK.—T. A. Beck died aged 86 years at Topeka, Kan. He was in the grain and feed business, later buying out Willis Edson. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Edson and finally became associated with his eldest son, as T. A. Beck & Son.

BRANDEIS.—Alfred Brandeis, a well known grain dealer of Louisville, Ky., died on August 8. Further details are given in "Terminal Markets."

BRUCE.—Frank C. Bruce of John A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton, Ont., died on July 9, aged 91 years of age. He had been in the seed business as a young man having formed John A. Bruce & Co., with his brother, the late John A. Bruce. His three sons survive him.

BYERS.—Thomas Jefferson Byers, organizer and owner of the Byers Seed Company at Franklin, Ind., died recently at St. Petersburg, Fla., where he had gone because of poor health.

CRANDALL.—John S. Crandall died at Milwau-

kee, Wis. He was a pioneer grain man and was one of the two oldest members of the Chamber of Commerce. For a number of years he was with the Grain Inspection Department of the Board but retired about 20 years ago.

DOLEZAL.—John Dolezal died aged 66 years on July 21. He was for 21 years operator and owner of the elevator at Wahoo, Neb.

EARLY.—Will W. Early died at Waco, Texas. He was associated with the Early Seed & Grain Company of that place. He had been a member of the Texas Grain Dealers Association for more than 30 years.

ESTES.—William Estes died at St. Joseph, Mo. He was 59 years old and was chief clerk of the Missouri State Grain Inspection Bureau at St. Joseph, Mo.

FINKELSTEIN.—Charles Finkelstein died, aged 69 years. He was for 25 years operator of a feed

and hay business at Buffalo. Five sons and one daughter survive him.

HARRISON.—E. W. Harrison died at Hereford, Texas, aged 52 years. He was a pioneer grain and elevator man. His widow and two children survive him.

HART.—W. C. Hart died recently in an automobile accident in San Diego, Calif. He had for years operated a grain elevator at Kitchel, Ind.

LAWSON.—R. C. Lawson died recently. He was superintendent of the Calgary Malting Company's 650,000-bushel elevator at East Calgary, Alta.

LYNCH.—Wilbur Lynch died at the Danville, Ill., hospital after a long illness. He was a well known grain buyer and shipper and was formerly manager of elevators at Indianola, Hastings and Sidell.

MALLET.—G. S. Mallett died recently at Bradford, Ill. He had been in the grain and coal business for 37 years.

MANEGOLD.—Charles Manegold died on July 7 at Milwaukee, Wis. He was one of the older members of the Chamber of Commerce.

MILLER.—Walter G. Miller died at Minneapolis, Minn., on July 10, aged 65 years. He had been associated for years in the grain business with Kellogg, Lang & Miller. In 1896 he was a member of

the firm of Miller Bros., later incorporated in 1901 as the Miller Elevator Company of which he was vice-president until his death. His widow survives him.

PHILLIPS.—Joseph D. Phillips died at Plainfield, N. J., aged 85 years. He was a member of the New York Produce Exchange.

RADCLIFFE.—John A. Radcliffe died at Marshfield, Mass., on August 1. He was a member of the firm of A. Culver Company, Rockland, Mass., grain, flour and hay dealers. He was an associate member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

RUSSELL.—R. W. Russell died at Jackson, Mo., aged 67 years. He was a retired elevator operator.

SHIRK.—Earl Ezra Shirk, manager of the Vivian, S. D., elevator office of the Western Terminal Elevator Company, died recently.

SNORTLAND.—L. S. Snortland died recently from heart disease at Sharon, N. D. He was formerly in the grain business there.

TEMPLE.—O. C. Temple died at Bemidji, Minn., after a long illness. He was owner of the Temple's Feed Store there.

TRULSON.—Thomas J. Trulson, a retired grain dealer, died aged 70 years at Assaria, Kan. Heart disease caused his death.

FIELD SEEDS

(Continued from Page 106)

Alsike show that the seed is of small size and badly shrunken in many cases. Dealers here blame this condition on the heat of the past season by which the plants have been rushed ahead by the torrid weather, and consequently never had a chance to fill properly. Much low grade of Alsike seed is therefore expected this season.

The White Clover crop of Wisconsin is also expected to be very small. Not more than 50 per cent of a yield is the estimate now.

All the reports which have been received at Milwaukee indicate that the country is likely to have a good crop of Alfalfa seed. Not much Alfalfa is expected in the local market for about five or six weeks more.

There is one other exception to the small seed yields and that is Sweet Clover. Here the outlook in Wisconsin is exceptionally good. The area of Sweet Clover in the state has been cut down 10 to 15 per cent because of the relatively low prices last year. But all the fields that are left to Sweet Clover are flourishing and consequently there is expected a heavy yield.

Prof. L. F. Graber, the specialist in Alfalfa at the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, declares that Wisconsin is going to have a tremendous shortage of Alfalfa hay and other legumes this season. He declared that this state is going to be compelled to buy thousands of tons of Alfalfa hay from the western states and that it should be remembered that the freight rate on this hay alone will be about \$14 a ton, so that it is easy to see that this hay will be extremely expensive by the time it arrives on Wisconsin dairy farms.

Another striking point made by Prof. Graber is that Wisconsin had very little new seeding of new Alfalfa this year, farmers apparently becoming discouraged by the heavy winter killing. He asserted that 1929 will therefore be another year of very low Alfalfa yields because of the small acreage.

ALFALFA SEEDS TESTED

Alfalfa variety tests have been conducted in Jackson County, Kansas, which have demonstrated the varied results secured from different stands of seeds.

On one plot where Kansas common, ordinary Grimm, Argentine, Utah and certified Northern grown Grimm were planted, wide variation in stands have resulted from the adverse weather through the winter, and in April. The Argentine seed plot suffered most and has about 40 per cent of a stand remaining. The Utah plot has 60 per cent stand. Kansas Common and Grimm show up about the same and came through the winter in good shape, while the Northern grown Grimm stands out prominently and definitely. It has an excellent stand.

NEW ZEALAND'S WHITE CLOVER SEED

An interesting report has been made on the White Clover seed of New Zealand by R. G. Stapleton of the Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Aberystwyth, in which he says that New Zealand White Clover seed may originate in one of the following ways:

(1) Excessive and immediate colonization on a wheat, barley, oat or pea stubble, such seed being

known as "stubble White Clover" and being harvested in the summer following the above crop, its yield averaging 400 pounds per acre. (2) Colonization on a rye-grass and Red Clover ley, where in the third and fourth years the ley will be predominantly White Clover and should yield from the fourth year a crop of White Clover seed up to 330 pounds. (3) Colonization on originally prepared grasslands left permanently under grass or on natural grasslands. The last yields considerably less seed than the others, seldom exceeding 250 pounds and often averaging only 130 pounds over the whole country.

He concludes that British native Wild White is superior to New Zealand variety for sward and that some notification on the parcels of New Zealand seed as to its "sward" or "stubble" origin would eliminate the buyer's present uncertainty and tend to improve and widen the market for New Zealand White Clover in Great Britain.

LOCATING SEED WHEAT IN INDIANA

Indiana grain dealers and millers are interested in the development of Soft Red wheat in that state and an interesting service is now being extended to them by the Indiana Millers Association and the Indiana Grain Dealers Association, by direction of the Wheat Improvement Committee. A letter has been sent to the Indiana grain dealers and millers in an effort to locate persons desiring seed wheat and to put them in contact with those who have it for sale, either wheat raised in the state or brought in from outside sources.

The members of the associations are asked to cooperate by answering the following questions:

1. (a) Do you desire to secure for sale to your farmers or otherwise Soft Red wheat for seed.
- (b) How much will you probably require.
2. (a) Have you, or can you get any Soft Red wheat of clean and unmixed varieties for sale or distribution.
- (b) What variety or varieties and how much of each is available.

Secretary Charles B. Riley of Indianapolis, Ind., states that his office is already in touch with parties who have some wheat from Michigan, Missouri and certain parts of Indiana.

GET SEED WHEAT FREE OF WEEDS

Many wheat growers in the corn belt, because of the extensive winterkilling that occurred in this area last season, will be faced with the necessity this year of providing themselves with seed wheat. Seed may often be obtained from neighboring farmers, but it may sometimes be necessary, or it may appear advisable to bring in seed from greater distances. In any case, says the United States Department of Agriculture, the farmer should assure himself that the wheat seed he buys is free from weed seed. Garlic, cockle, and cheat or chess are especially objectionable and unfortunately are

widely prevalent in many wheat-growing areas. When once introduced on a farm they are difficult to eradicate, and grain containing such weed seeds is discounted on the market. A little care in preventing the introduction of noxious weeds in seed may save a lot of trouble.

GENERAL SEED MOVEMENT SLOW

Movement of Bur Clover seed from the hands of growers has been about the same as that of a year ago, which was faster than usual. Shippers reporting to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicated that about 60 per cent of the crop had been sold by growers up to July 24, compared with about 40 per cent on a corresponding date two years ago. Movement was slightly faster in South Carolina than in Georgia. In general growers have been selling freely at higher prices than last year. Mostly \$10 per 100 pounds was offered on July 24 for screened seed, compared with \$9 last year and \$8 two years ago.

SEED OATS MOVING AT USUAL RATE IN SOUTH

Seed oats movement in the South was about the same as last year and the year before. Up to July 24, about 30 per cent of the crop had been sold by growers. Movement was most rapid in Oklahoma and Texas, where 45 per cent to 50 per cent had been sold by growers. The slowest movement occurred in South Carolina where about 10 per cent had left growers' hands. In Georgia about 30 per cent and in North Carolina about 35 per cent had been moved. Growers were free sellers in Texas and Oklahoma but were not inclined to sell freely elsewhere.

Apparently quality of the crop was not quite so good as anticipated but was reported good in North Carolina and Oklahoma and fair to good elsewhere. Rains at harvest time caused some weather-staining.

Prices offered to growers were higher than last year but the same as or slightly lower than those of a month earlier, except in South Carolina where a slight advance took place. Much of the crop there was reported necessary for local sowing. On July 24 prices offered to growers were mostly 75 cents to 90 cents per bushel in the Carolinas and Georgia and 45 to 50 cents in Texas and Oklahoma.

SEED RYE MOVING SLOWLY IN SOUTH

Movement of the small seed rye crop in the South was slightly slower than last year. Up to July 24 about 20 per cent had been sold by growers compared with 25 per cent last year. The movement was more active in Georgia and North Carolina than in South Carolina.

During the past four weeks prices made an average advance of about 5 cents per bushel and were about 25 to 30 cents higher than a year ago. On July 24, growers were receiving mostly \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel in Georgia and South Carolina and \$1.25 to \$1.50 in North Carolina. The quality of the crop was reported good in those states.

C. O. Huffsmith has bought the Johnson Seed Company of Modesto, Calif.

A new seed warehouse is to be built at Buffalo Gap, S. D., for J. L. Maxson.

A new building is to be built at Fredonia, N. Y., for the Fredonia Seed Company, Inc.

A new grain warehouse is being built at Winona, Wash., for the Lewiston Seed Company.

A store at Indio, Calif., has been leased by the Cuff-Archias Seed Company of Brawley, Calif.

The Mitchellhill Seed Company of St. Joseph, Mo., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

A two-story addition is to be built to the warehouse of the Occidental Seed Company of Salt Lake City, Utah.

A new warehouse is to be built for the Worthington Seed Company of Worthington, Minn., to handle flour, feed, etc.

A. G. Gillespie and W. H. Clark, Jr., have incorporated at Dallas, Tex., as the Eureka Seeds Corporation, capitalized at \$3,000.

The Texas Seed Company has been formed at Weslaco, Texas, capitalized at \$3,000. I. R. Stahl, Frank Wagner and E. Couch are interested.

New land and buildings have been bought by the Ross Seed Company of Louisville, Ky. The new property has 60,000 square feet of floor space.

Professor Schenck is now with the Kilgore Seed Company of Plant City, Fla. He was formerly with the Agricultural College, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The retail store of the Wertz Seed Company of Sioux City, Iowa, has been sold to George C. Perkins of Des Moines, who took it over on August 1. The

SEEDS BETTER SEEDS; BETTER CROPS
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Wertz Seed Company is considering the erection of an addition to its plant, to be of brick and reinforced concrete construction, and fireproof.

The Rose Seed Company, Inc., has been incorporated at Nashville, Tenn., capitalized at \$10,000. G. P. Rose, D. P. Durban, L. H. Shapiro, R. Shapiro and G. Shockley are the incorporators.

A wholesale and retail seed and feed store has been established at Hamilton, Ohio, for the Eikenberry Bros. Company which operates a line of grain elevators at Camden and Collinsville, Ohio.

The W. B. Griswold Seed Company, Inc., has opened for business at Lincoln, Neb. This makes three Griswold stores in Lincoln: W. B. Griswold Company, Inc., Griswold Seed & Nursery Company, and R. S. Griswold Seed & Floral Company.

COAL

COAL DEALER SHOWS PECULIARITY OF COAL SELLING PROBLEM

A ton of coal may be just a ton of coal to a consumer when he is placing his order with the local elevator man, but the dealer who sells it on this basis will not make progress. That is the opinion of a Michigan coal dealer writing in *Black Diamond*, who warns that "it is important to remember that when the customer places an order he orders coal, but that is not actually what he intends to buy." He is buying heat. Rolled oats are still rolled oats when they are cooked. Coal becomes heat, a different product than that the dealer has sold.

It is up to the dealer to take cognizance of this peculiarity of the coal business, says the writer. He must talk coal to his customers in terms of its utilization rather than its sale form.

EMPTIES FILLED WITH COAL

The new crop is on the move. From farms to country elevator, are the trucks and wagons of the farmers who are making these conveyances do double duty. Grain is hauled to town, and back to the farm is hauled the first of winter supplies.

Chief of the winter supplies which must be laid in this late summer and fall, is coal. More and more the practice is becoming general in the central and northwest states, for farmers to load coal from elevator bins right into the trucks or wagons from which they have discharged their grain. Every back-haul of coal this month means the saving of a round trip for coal later on.

EARLY TRADE IS THE BEST

Experienced elevator managers who have handled coal over a long period of years know that the farmers and town residents who fill their cellar bins early in the season in summer and early fall, are the most satisfactory to deal with of any group in the local coal trade area. They are the ones who have the ready cash, and thus can take advantage of the price saving possible this time of year. Most coal dealers have plenty of business through the winter, but the dealer who puts in a supply of coal now, is prepared to serve those in the community who want the best grades of coal delivered before the rush.

DEALERS PREPARED FOR COAL RECEIPTS

In no other recent year, have the small news items of new coal sheds, new coal trucks, etc., been so numerous at this time of year in the news columns of the AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE. Small, independent dealers, as well as large line companies who handle coal as a sideline, are better than ever prepared to take advantage of coal receipts.

Good crops, and the sound money and credit condition throughout most of the grain belt, are taken as signs that the coal trade will be of a volume well above that of last year.

CANADIAN COAL OUTPUT UP

Coal production in Canada during June was 6.4 per cent higher than in May. For the first six months of the calendar year 1928 the output was 20 per cent in advance of the average for the period in the five preceding years. The output for the month was 1,338,461 short tons including 1,186,830 tons of bituminous coal, 110,180 tons of lignite coal and 42,251 tons of sub-bituminous coal. Nova Scotia produced 630,640 tons.

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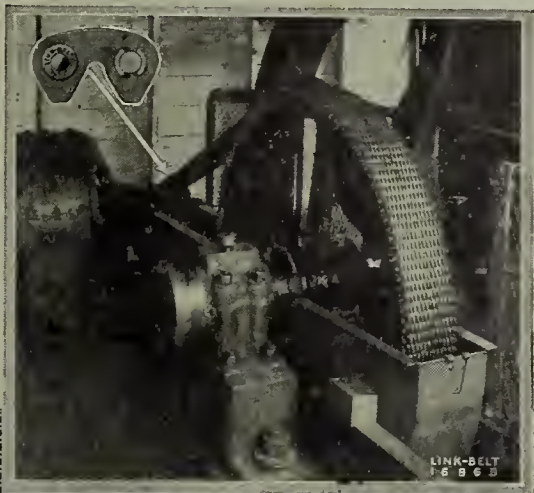
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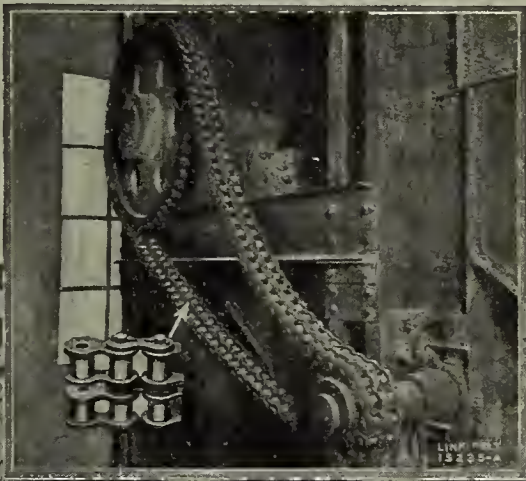


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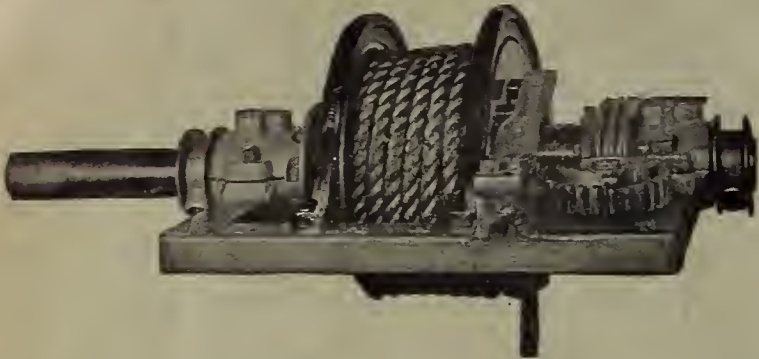
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One of our customers who tried out a Weller Shovel said, "If an operator ever uses one of your new shovels he will never use any other make. It sure does the work and is easy to operate."

Claims of superiority for Weller Power Shovel—No counter weights—No counterweight ropes. Pulls at any point the shovel is stopped. Less Noise and vibration than any other shovel on the market. Positive in action. Never misses engaging the clutch. Easy on the operator. Occupies less space. Time is saved in erection. Shipped Ready to install.

Send for Power Shovel Circular



We Also Make
CLARK'S POWER SHOVELS

And a Complete Line of
GRAIN HANDLING EQUIPMENT

WELLER MFG. CO.

1820-1856 N. Kostner Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

HAINES FEED MIXER



Mixes rapidly, thoroughly and uniformly.

Mixing always visible. Vibrating Sacking Platform.

A self-contained unit shipped completely assembled ready for operation as soon as connected to power.

No elevator required.

No special millwright labor needed.

*Send for Bulletin
No. 15-AE*

The Grain Machinery Co.
MARION, OHIO

Elevator Machinery and Supplies Flour and Feed Mill Machinery

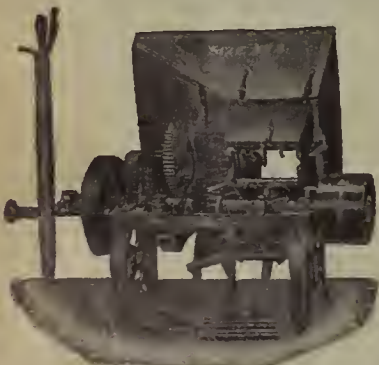
PULLEYS, SHAFTING, GENERAL POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY, ROLL GRINDING AND CORRUGATING. LARGEST FACTORY AND STOCK IN THE WEST.

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For Custom Grinding, Making Prepared Feeds
and in the Process with Other Machinery



BOWSHER FEED MILLS

always give a good account of themselves. They mean larger profits, ease of operation and satisfied customers.

Cone-shape Burrs, Large Hoppers, Rugged Construction and Ability to Mix Grains at Same Time They are Being Ground are Special Features. 12 sizes, 2 to 35 H.P. Sold with or without elevators.

Write for Catalog.

Mill can be opened like this in less than three minutes by withdrawing four pins.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.

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an insurance company.

SELECTION OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY

is just as essential to the
security of an assured.

The "MILL MUTUALS" fulfill the
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*Write your insurance company or this
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